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LOK SABHA

Thursday, November, 28, 1974/ Agrahayana 7, 1896 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

PROF MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) On the procedure regarding Question Hour I want to seek a clarification from you It is our information that a circular has gone that, henceforward all the replies sent by the Ministers must first be sent to the Prime Minister

MR SPEAKER This is Government's right

PROF MAHU DANDAVATE Has any development taken place to warrant such a procedure being followed? (*Interruptions*)

श्री मधु लिमये अध्यक्ष महोदय एक ओर हम लोगों की शिकायत है कि हम लोगों को जानकारी नहीं दी जाती है और दूसरी ओर प्रधान मन्त्री ने इन मंत्रियों को फटकारा है कि वे बहुत ज्यादा जानकारी दे रहे हैं–क्यों दे रहे हैं नहीं, देनी चाहिए। (व्यवधान) हम लोगों के अधिकारों का हनन नहीं होना चाहिए। (व्यवधान)

Representation of Workers in Management of Public Sector Steel Plants

*246 SHRI VAYALAR RAVI Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

(a) whether Government propose to give representation to workers in the management of public sector steel plants

(b) if so, the salient features of the proposed scheme and the progress already made in its implementation, and

(c) whether the Ministry of Steel and Mines propose to introduce this scheme in other public sector undertakings under its control?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV) (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House

Statement

(a) to (c) The decision of Government to appoint two representatives of the workers on the Board of Directors of Hindustan Steel Limited was announced in June, 1971 and labour representatives on the Joint Negotiating Committee for the Steel Industry were requested to send their suggestions for its implementation No suggestions were however, received but the members of the Committee representing labour felt that labour participation in management should be at all levels starting from shop floor level to the highest policy making body Thereupon the Committee was requested to suggest a pattern which, in its view, would be suitable to the steel industry Further concrete suggestions have not been received

The association and involvement of workers with the management of public sector steel plants is presently sought to be achieved through joint consulta-

tions with workers in a number of areas like current production problems fixation of annual production targets, welfare, grievances, safety etc.

There is a labour leader on the Board of Directors of Hindustan Copper Limited. In the other undertakings the participation by workers is also in bi-partite Committees.

The general question of wider participation of workers in the management of public sector undertakings is also under examination. Government is keen to secure a wider involvement of workers in steel plant management.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: From the statement it seems that it was the fault of the workers that they could not get representation. The statement says that, in 1971, the decision to appoint two representatives of the workers on the Board of Directors of Hindustan Steel Limited was announced and the labour representatives on the Joint Negotiating Committee for the Steel Industry were requested to send their suggestions for its implementation But it seems this has not been done. But Government have nominated one representative, one labour leader, somewhere I hope the hon. Minister will agree with me that the Durgapur Steel Plant, especially, is running in a heavy loss. I must say that this is the only plant which is causing loss to the entire steel industry, and about 37,000 workers are there. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether Government will take the workers into confidence and give them more responsibility through their participation in that particular plant at least and make an experiment whether we can improve the production and make the Durgapur Plant a profitable one.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: I would not say that it is the fault of the workers that they could not be given representation on the Board of Management. It is a fact that in 1971 the then Steel Minister had announced the Government decision that the Government wanted that two representatives of workers should be given place on the HSL Board of Management. This decision was conveyed to the Joint Negotiating Committee. Initially it was welcomed by the Members and the Joint Negotiating Committee but, later on, they said that only appointment of two workers' representatives on the Board of Management will not be really participation of the workers in the management. They suggested that this participation should start from the shop floor level. Therefore, they said that this decision was not sufficient. The Minister agreed that time also that even we could agree to this idea and let us see that the workers' representatives were involved at the floor level and he invited certain suggestions. But, unfortunately, no sugestions have been received from the Joint Negotiating Committee or from the Union leaders. Therefore, no decision could be taken But, as I have said in my statement, the Government is very keen that workers' representatives should find a place on the Board of Management and even on other committees which are helping the production and in the solution of difficulties and problems and improvement of the plant and in bringing a better relationship between management and workers. All these suggestions will be considered.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: My second question is if the Government is anxious to get the co-operation and participation of the workers, may I know from the hon. Minister whether the Government will convene a meeting of all the Central Trade Unions like INTUC and CITU and discuss with their national leaders all the problems of the steel plants, especially the production and representation for the workers in the management?

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: I think it will not be desirable to call a meeting of all the Central Unions

because the Central Unions are concerned with various industries. So far as the steel and mines are concerned, we have a Joint Negotiating Committee where almost all the Central Unions are represented. Therefore, the suggestion was made to that Joint Negotiating Committee and we will invite their attention again. But the Government will have no hesitation in inviting suggestions even from the Members of this House. If they give us suggestions as to how the labour participation can be made really satisfactory and more effective, we will welcome them.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: However, may I know from the Minister whether it is a fact that specially in the Hindustan Steel the workers on several occasions submitted memorandum after memorandum regarding the improvement of the working conditions, especially in Durgapur Steel? The Steel Workers' Union affiliated to C.I.T.U. has placed several suggestions before the Management as also the Ministry as to how the production can be improved and how the working conditions can be improved, but nothing came out of it in spite of several representations given in Delhi also.

So, may I know as to what actually does the Government intend doing? He is only talking about the negotiating committee. So far as I know, even the suggestions that were given by the labour Directorate and Ministry of West Bengal have not yet been implemented. As regards taking back of 700 contract labourers in Durgapur Plant, the Minister would kindly give a reply.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: Sir, this is a fact that we received time and again suggestions and memoranda from various unions and workers' representatives. Government always gives due consideration to those suggestions so far as Durgapur Steel is concerned.

The Durgapur Steel Plant, as the House knows, is really not in a very good shape and a very serious effort was made to improve the working conditions of the Durgapur Steel Plant. As the hon. Member may know it, we held various meetings and at one stage it was only in respect of Durgapur Steel Plant where a three-tier Committee was formed in consultation with the C.I.T.U. and other unions working in that Plant. The INTUC and even the Labour Minister of West Bengal Government were also consulted. He was involved. And the Central Government and West Bengal Government representatives, along with the representatives of the Durgapur Steel Plant sat together and found a formula. A three-tier Committee was formed. That Committee, unfortunately, at the shop floor level, did not function properly though, at the plant level, the committee functioned successfully. Two or three meetings were held. Later on, it was found that the plant level committee did not function. Therefore the matter remains there.

Sir, very recently, I myself visited the Durgapur Steel Plant and held a meeting with all the representatives of the C.I.T.U., INTUC and AITUC and I had a very useful talk with them and we feel that some solutions would be found for it.

SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: May I know from the hon. Minister if it has come to the notice of Government that many of the state unions or the workers who are working in the steel mills did not work for their interests and the trade unions worked by the political considerations and not by the interests of workers. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: It is the mischief of the C.P.M. friends.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: No, it is not true (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Let him reply this question.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV Sir, various trade unions are working in various industries. And, as the situation stands to-day in our country, it will be very difficult to say that the trade union movement is completely divorced from politics. The trade union movement primarily looks after the interests of the workers. That is their main task. But, the other political parties have their own affiliations and they have their own influence on the trade union movement Therefore, it would not be possible to say that they are completely divorced from politics

श्री राम सिंह भाई : स्टेटमेंट में बताया गया है कि बोर्ड में दो प्रतिनिधि है। मैं जानना चाहता हू कि वे दो प्रतिनिधि बाहर के है या श्रमिकों में से ही जो प्लांट में काम करते है लिये गए है ?

श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव : उत्तर में माननीय सदस्य का साफ होना कि हमने यह नहीं कहा है कि वहा के मजदूरो के प्रतिनिधि है बल्कि यह कहा है कि श्रमिक नेता है। एक राय से कोई ऐसा फार्मूला नहीं निकल सका था जिसमे श्रमिकों के प्रतिनिधियो को वहा लिया जा सके। इसलिए कोशिश यह की गई है कि कम से कम श्रमिक नेता जो है, जो माने है वे रहे। इसलिए उनको रखा गया है।

एक बात और मै माननीय सदस्य को बताना चाहता हूं। जितने हमारे प्लांटस है उन मे हर जगह कोशिश इस बात की की गई है कि विभिन्न स्तरों पर तरह तरह की कमेटियां बनाई जाएं जिन में मजदूरो की जो समस्याये है उन को प्रबन्धक और मजदूरों के प्रतिनिधि आपस में बैठ कर हल कर सकें उनका निराकरण कर सकें। उदाहरण के लिए भिलाई में इस तरह की चौदह कमेटियां है। राउरकेला में आठ है। दुर्गापुर में और एलाय स्टील प्लांट में एक जगह सात है और दूसरी जगह नौ हैं। मजदूरों के ग्रीवेंसिस के बारे में कई बार ये खबरे मिलती रहती हैं। इन में एकमोडेशन कमेटी है, हैल्थ एडवाइजरी कमेटी है, स्कूल एडवाइजरी कमेटी है वर्क्स कमेटी आदि कमेटिया है। इस बात का प्रयास किया गया है कि मजदूरो के प्रतिनिधियो को मुक्तलिफ स्तरो पर लिया जाए ताकि उनकी राय जानी जा सके और उनकी समस्याओ का निदान निकल सके।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है कि प्रबन्धक बोर्ड मे हम मजदूरो को हिस्सा दे रहे है। जहा जहा भी आपने उनके प्रतिनिधियो को इस तरह के अधिकार दिए है वे किस आधार पर दिए है कैसे उनको आप चुनते हैं या उनके चुनाव का आधार क्या है ? क्या यह उचित नही होगा कि गुप्त मतदान के द्वारा इस चीज का फैसला करा लिया जाया करे ?

श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव : माननीय सदस्य ने मेरे मूल उत्तर को ठीक नही समझा है। हमने नही कहा कि अभी जो प्रबन्ध समितिया है उनके ऊपर हमने तिनिधित्व दे दिया है। देने का इरादा था, गवर्नमेंट ने फैसला किया था लेकिन कोई रास्ता नही निकल सका। इसलिए श्रमिक नेता को हमने नियुक्त किया....

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : आधार क्या था ?

श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव : उनकी स्टेंडिंग किसी खास इंडस्ट्री से उनकी जानकारी, मजदूरो में उनकी लोकप्रियता। इन सारी बातो को ध्यान में रख कर उनका नोमिनेशन हुआ। जहां तक प्रतिनिधित्व देने का प्रश्न है उस पर गम्भीरता से विचार हम

कर रहे हैं। अगर माननीय सदस्य इस के बारे में कोई सुझाव देना चाहे तो उसका स्वागत होगा। गवर्नमेंट इस बात के लिए इच्छुक है कि जितनी जल्दी हो सके हम उनके प्रतिनिधि लें।

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में उद्योगों की मूल समस्या है एक उद्योग और क यूनियन। क्या आप इस पर विचार करेंगे ताकि इटर यूनियन राइवलरी खत्म हो सके और मजदूरों का सही प्रतिनिधित्व मैनेजमेंट में हो सके?

श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव: मैं माननीय सदस्य से सहमत हूं। लेकिन यह बड़ी भारी समस्या है। एक उद्योग में कई श्रमिक संगठन काम करते हैं और एक संगठन में भी बहुत से फ्रेक्शन होते है जिस की वजह से बड़ी कठिनाई होती है इनके बारे में ठीक निर्णय लेने में। एक उद्योग में एक यूनियन हो इस पर श्रम विभाग विचार कर रहा है और वही इससे सम्बन्धित है।

सरदार बंत सिंह सोखी पब्लिक सैक्टर स्टील प्लांटस में ही यह बीमारी है। जमशेदपुर में टाटा आयरन एंड स्टील कम्पनी भी है। वहां उन्होंने एक तरीका अपनाया है। जिस किस्म की डिपार्टमेंटल कमेटियां वहां बनी हुई हैं और वहां भी आई एन टी यू सी तथा दूसरी यूनियनें हैं उस तरीके पर क्या नहीं कमेटियां यहां भी गवर्नमेंट बनाना है और क्यों इस तरह से काम को नहीं चला सकती है?

श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव: मैं माननीय सदस्य से इस बात के लिए सहमत नहीं हूं कि सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में ही यह बीमारी है। मैं समझता तो इस बात से सहमत हूं कि जो यह समझते हैं कि टाटा उद्योग में छः कमेटियां बनाई गई तो मैंने शुरू में बताया कि हमारे सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के कई कारखानों में इस तरह की कमेटियां हम ने बनाई है जो सफलतापूर्वक काम कर रही हैं, यह जान कर माननीय सदस्य को प्रसन्नता होगी।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय: मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं कि इस्पात और खान ये दो विभाग है, आप प्रबन्धकों में मजदूरों के सहयोग देने की जो बात कर रहे है उस में आप खान में भी यह बात चाहते है या केवल इस्पात उद्योग में ही चाहते हैं? दूसरी बात-आप ने कहा कि इस्पात मंत्री, ने कुछ सुझाव मांगे थे। क्या यह बात सही नहीं है कि सुझाव के साथ साथ उन्होंने कुछ प्रतिबन्ध भी लगाये थे कि ये बातें होंगी तभी इस प्रबन्ध में मजदूरों को हिस्सा देंगे। फिर आप ने एम्प्लीमेंटेशन कमेटी का उल्लेख किया तो इन कमेटियों में जो निर्णय लिए जाते है कमेटी के माध्यम से उस में से कितने प्रतिशत को आप अमल में लाते है और स्वयं आप ने इन के जो प्रतिनिधि लिए है प्रबन्ध समिति में वह किस यूनियन से सम्बंधित है, उन के नाम क्या है और श्रम मंत्रालय ने क्या विचार इस के बारे में दिए हैं?

अध्यक्ष महोदय: नामों की बात तो आई नहीं। जनरल क्वेश्चन ही कर सकते है।

श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव: मैं भी जनरल ही जवाब दूंगा। मैंने शुरू में बताया कि सरकार की यह नीति है कि जितने इस तरह के पब्लिक अन्डरटेकिंग्स है उन में हम प्रबन्ध समितियों में इस तरह से उन को प्रतिनिधित्व देंगे। सब एक साथ ही सब में नहीं दिया जा सकता। कोशिश हम इस बात की कर रहे है कि जहां तक संभव हो कोई रास्ता जहां समझौते से निकल सके वहां हम करें। दूसरी बात जो आप ने कही कि शर्तों के साथ सुझाव मांगे तो ऐसी बात नहीं है। कोई सुझाव शर्त के साथ नहीं मांगा जा सकता। यह बात उचित नहीं है। अगर मैं आप में सुझाव मांग और उस के बाद शर्तें

समझ लें तो यह ठीक नहीं है। सुझाव मांगने में कोई शर्त नहीं लगाई गई थी और अगर आप समझते है कि कोई शर्त लगाई गई थी तो आप से कहता हू, मैं बगैर शर्त के सुझाव मागता हूं, आप सुझाव दीजिए कि कैसे इस को करें।

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: If you can complete only two or three questions, let us put only five questions here, instead of having 20 every day. Even the sixth man does not get a chance. How is it? After all, there are other important questions also.

MR. SPEAKER: I said the other day that daily I am not prepared to grapple with the Members this side or that side. Here it is different, we cannot copy the House of Commons Now, Shri Daga.

श्री मूलचन्द डागा मैं इस्पात मंत्री से जानना चाहता हू कि आप ने सिद्धात तो बना लिया, कौन से माल से सिद्धांत बनाया और उस के बाद एस्टीमेटस कमेटी ने तीन बार आप का ध्यान इस ओर दिलाया है कि जो पब्लिक सैक्टर है उस मे आप प्रबन्धका के अन्दर श्रमिक को हिस्सा दीजिए तो क्या आप ने इस की बाबत श्रम विभाग से कोई राय जानी है और जानी है तो कब और श्रम विभाग ने क्या राय आप को दी है ?

श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव यह बात सही है कि कई वर्षों से यह प्रश्न विचाराधीन है और कई वर्षों से इस के उपर दोनो तरफ से सुझाव आए है और बातचीत हुई है। एस्टीमेटस कमेटी की जानकारी तो मुझे नहीं है लेकिन पब्लिक अन्डरटेकिंग्स कमेटी ने कुछ सुझाव और गाइडलाइन्स सरकार के पास भेजी है। सरकार उन के ऊपर विचार कर रही है। जहा तक श्रम मंत्रालय का सबध है, श्रम मंत्रालय से भी हम ने इस सबध मे राय मागी है और उन्होंने हमें कुछ गाईड लाइन्स दी है किये गाइड लाइन्स हो सकती है जिन की बुनियाद पर हम प्रतिनिधित्व दे सकते हैं। उन के ऊपर हम विचार कर रहे हैं। लेकिन जो श्रम विभाग की गाइड लाइन्स है उन में और मजदूर नेताओ के सुझावो में दोनो मे काफी भेद है। अब उस पर विचार कर के हम कोई रास्ता निकाल रहे है। मै ने शुरू में कहा कि हम इस बात के लिए काफी इच्छुक है कि कोई रास्ता इस के लिए निकले और सारी बाता पर विचार कर के जल्दी से जल्दी कोई रास्ता निकालने की कोशिश कर रहे है।

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER In the statement it is mentioned.

> "No suggestions were, however, received but the members of the Committee representing labour felt that labour participation in management should be at all levels starting from shop floor level to the highest policy making body"

Lastly, it is stated

> "Further concrete suggestions have not been received."

So, it is contradicted.

There are unions functioning in the steel plants, which are recognised as representatives of labour participating in the negotiating committee. Have you written to those unions functioning in the steel plants to send views regarding sending representatives to the management board and, if not, why not Then, you have mentioned that the three-tier plant level committee of the Durgapur Steel Plant is not functioning May I know whether it is not a fact that it is due to the non-cooperation of the INTUC led by Shri Anand Mukerjee that it is not functioning now?

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: The hon Member says that there is some contradiction in my statement. It is

not correct. Firstly, in general terms they agreed that there should be two representatives on the HSL Board. Later on, they themselves said that this will not be real participation of the workers. Therefore, according to them, the participation should be at all levels, from the shop floor level to the management level. That was the general recommendation made by the union. But when they were requested to send specific suggestions, they have not been able to make any concrete suggestions. This is what the statement says.

So far as the Durgapur steel plant union is concerned, we not only wrote to the union but every effort was made to get the participation of the union leaders. The Minister of Steel and Mines had a meeting with the leaders of the Durgapur steel plant unions, along with the Labour Minister of West Bengal. An agreement was reached that we should try the functioning of the three-tier committee in Durgapur. For some time one or two committees functioned but, later, on, they did not function. It will not be proper to lay the blame on one particular union. But the fact remains that the unions working in the Durgapur plant did not fully cooperate and the committee which was functioning earlier stopped functioning later on. That is the actual position.

Joint Sector Management in Iron Ore

*248. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI. Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a joint sector management in iron ore has been established to ensure speedy development of some of the major private mines to fulfil the 5th plan production target;

(b) if so, the main features thereof; and

(c) the policy followed on mining by Government hitherto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Major iron ore deposits required for steel industry and export are reserved for exploitation in the public sector or as captive units of Steel Plants. Other areas are leased out to private parties.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय में यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या सरकार ने जमशेदपुर की टिस्को कम्पनी के पास भी लोहे की खान छोड़ी है और क्या आज की स्थिति में जब हम अपने देश में ज्यादा से ज्यादा इस्पात पैदा करना चाहते हैं तो यह जरूरी नहीं हो गया है कि तमाम व्यक्तिगत खानों का राष्ट्रीयकरण कर लिया जाय ?

श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव : यह बात सही है कि टिस्को के पास भी अपनी कैप्टिव माइन्ज हैं जैसे दूसरे प्लाट्स वालों के पास भी अपनी कैप्टिव माइन्ज हैं। सरकार की है यह नीति आज नहीं है कि जितने प्राइवेट कारखाने हैं वे सभी समाप्त कर दिए जायें, जो काम कर रहे हैं उन को काम न करने दिया जाय। जहां तक सारी माइन्ज के राष्ट्रीयकरण का प्रश्न है अभी सरकार का ऐसा कोई निर्णय नहीं है।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : कितनी खानें निजी लोगों के हाथ में हैं। जितनी खानें आज आप के हाथ में हैं वे तो हैं ही लेकिन आप के अधिकार के बाहर जो खानें हैं उन की संख्या क्या है जिन पर निजी लोगों का कब्जा है तथा उन खानों में कच्चे लोहे का सालाना उत्पादन कितना होता है ? उन के उत्पादन में वृद्धि करने के लिए क्या आप ने उन्हें कोई योजना दी है ?

श्री जगजीत यादव : श्रीमन् यह संख्या तो इस समय बताना सम्भव नहीं होगा कि कितनी खानें हैं लेकिन शायद माननीय सदस्य का इससे सन्तोष हो जाएगा कि हमारी तमाम लोहे की खानों में से लगभग 54 प्रतिशत निजी क्षेत्र में है और 46 प्रतिशत सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में है।

जहां तक प्रश्न है कि निजी क्षेत्र की खानों का उत्पादन कैसे बढ़े—इस सम्बन्ध में हमारे मंत्रालय ने एक आयरन-ओर बोर्ड की स्थापना की है। आयरन-ओर बोर्ड ने दो कमेटियों का निर्माण किया है—बड़ाजमदा एरिया के लिए और बेलारी फास्फेट एरिया के लिए—क्योंकि ये वे एरियाज हैं जिनमें ज्यादा निजी खानें हैं। कैसे इनका उत्पादन बढ़े, कैसे वैज्ञानिक ढंग से लोहा निकाला जा सकता है—इन के बारे में बड़ाजमदा क्षेत्र की कमेटी ने दो तीन महीने हुए अपनी रिपोर्ट दी है। पिछले 14 अक्तूबर को आयरन-ओर बोर्ड ने उस पर विचार किया था। उस में कुछ ऐसे सुझाव हैं कि जो मौजूदा उत्पादन है—उस क्षेत्र में—वह करीब ढाई मिलियन टन है, उस को बढ़ा कर 8 मिलियन टन करना चाहिए—इस पर 12 करोड़ रुपए की लागत आएगी। उस में यह भी सुझाव है कि एक मैन्चुल क्रशिंग एण्ड स्क्रीनिंग प्लांट 6 करोड़ रुपये की लागत से लगाया जाए ताकि काम सुचारू रूप से चल सके। इस तरह के सुझाव हैं—इन पर विचार कर के हम निर्णय लेंगे कि किस तरह से निजी क्षेत्र की खानों का उत्पादन भी बढ़े और केवल उत्पादन ही न बढ़े बल्कि ठीक से साइन्टिफिक नेशनल डवेलपमेन्ट उन का हो सके। इस पर ही विचार कर रहे हैं।

श्री नवल किशोर सिंह : क्या आप को मालूम है कि लोह अयस्क की खानों के क्षेत्र में—चाहे वे निजी हों या सार्वजनिक—विकास की सब से बड़ी बाधा यह है कि पिछले कुछ वर्षों में वहां यातायात की व्यवस्था में कोई विकास नहीं न कोई अच्छी सड़क बनी है—क्या इस तरफ माननीय मंत्री जी ध्यान देंगे ?

श्री जगजीत यादव : माननीय सदस्य ने जिस बात की ओर ध्यान खींचा है—यह सही है कि कई खान क्षेत्रों में यह समस्या है। हम को वहां रेलवे का लिंक बनाना है और उससे इन को जोड़ना है, दूसरे इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर की व्यवस्था करनी है, इस तरह की असुविधाएं अन्य क्षेत्रों में भी है—इसी लिए हमने आयरन-ओर बोर्ड की स्थापना की है, वे इस पर विचार कर रहे हैं। उन्होंने कुछ कमेटियां भी बनाई हैं। हमारा ध्यान उस तरफ जा रहा है लेकिन साधनों के अभाव की वजह से सभी सुविधायें एक दम में हो हासिल कर लें—ऐसा सम्भव नहीं है—योजनायें बना रहे हैं कि किस तरह से इस स्थिति से निकला जा सकता है ताकि इस तरह की असुविधायें न हों।

श्री लालजी भाई : मंत्री महोदय बतलाने की कृपा करें—1971, 1972 और 1973 इन तीनों सालों में ये जितनी निजी खानें हैं इन का प्रतिवर्ष उत्पादन क्या हुआ ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह प्रश्न स्पीडी-डवेलपमेन्ट आफ दी मेजर प्रायवेट माइन्ज के बारे में है, यह उत्पादन के बारे में नहीं है।

श्री जगजीत यादव : अध्यक्ष महोदय यद्यपि यह एक जनरल क्वेश्चन है, लेकिन मैं माननीय सदस्य की जानकारी के लिए बतला दूं कि 1971 में कुल 34.26 मिलियन टन आयरन-ओर का उत्पादन हुआ। 1972 में 35 19 मिलियन टन हुआ और 1973 में 35.2 मिलियन टन उत्पादन हुआ। इस में जैसा शुरू में मैंने बताया था—मोटे तौर से 54 प्रतिशत निजी क्षेत्र के उत्पादन का है और

Visit by Prime Minister of Sri Lanka

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*249. SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF:
SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the gist of talks held with the Prime Minister of Sri Lanka who Visited New Delhi recently.

(b) the decisions arrived at; and

(c) the items which still remain unresolved between the two countries?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): (a) and (b). During the short visit of the Sri Lanka Prime Minister Mrs. Sirimavo Bandaranaike to India from October 31 to November 1, 1974, views were exchanged on bilateral and international issues of mutual interest.

(c) There are no outstanding problems between the two countries.

SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF: The Tamilian fishermen of Rameshwaram island who go for fishing near the Kachchativu island are harassed by the Sri Lanka police I would like to know whether this was brought to the notice of the Prime Minister of Sri Lanka during the talks.

SHRI BIPINPAL DAS I have no information about that, this is not to our knowledge.

SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF Will the hon. Minister be pleased to state whether an agreement has been made between the two countries to maintain the peaceful nature of the Indian Ocean?

SHRI BIPINPAL DAS: Sri Lanka and other countries in the United Nations have affirmed it by passing a Resolution to declare the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : क्या यह सच है कि इस भूखण्ड को अणुरहित क्षेत्र घोषित करने के बारे में श्रीलंका के प्रतिनिधि ने यूनाइटेड नेशन्ज में हमारा भी समर्थन किया और पाकिस्तान का भी समर्थन किया, जब कि हमारा और पाकिस्तान का दृष्टिकोण भिन्न है ? क्या इस प्रश्न पर श्री लंका के साथ चर्चा हुई है, यदि हुई है तो क्या दृष्टिकोण में समानता लाने में हमारे विदेश मंत्री या उन के मंत्रालय को सफलता मिली है ?

विदेश मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण). इस के बारे में उन के साथ चर्चा की थी, हमारा जो इस के बारे में विचार है, वह उन को स्पष्ट किया था । लेकिन उन की अपनी एक राय रही और उन्होंने दोनों देशों के जो प्रस्ताव थे, उन का समर्थन किया । ऐसे कितने ही देश दुनिया के है जिन्होंने यही किया ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी . यानी हम उन को भी नहीं समझा पाये ।

श्री डी० एन० तिवारी मुझे यह सुन कर आश्चर्य हुआ—जब मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि जो हिन्दुस्तान के मछुए समुद्र में जाते है और श्रीलंका के एरिये में चले जाते है—उस की जानकारी उन को नहीं है । बराबर यह खबर अखबारों में निकलती रही है कि इन मछुओं साथ अच्छा व्यवहार नहीं होता है और उन को दिक्कत होती है । क्या कभी ऐसी चर्चा आप ने उन के साथ चलाई थी कि इन को दिक्कत न हो और इन का काम ठीक चल सके ।

SHRI BIPINPAL DAS: The hon Member, Mr. Muhammed Sheriff, asked about a particular matter. So far as that particular event is concerned, I said, "I have no information". But these things are happening. We have

certainly discussed this matter with the Government of Sri Lanka.

SHRI THA KIRUTTINAN I was surprised to note the reply given by the Minister that there are no outstanding problems between the two countries Originally, India was exporting so many articles to Sri Lanka and so many traders were allowed to export things like, onions, chillies, salt, rice and other things Sri Lanka has now shifted and started importing all these things from China and other countries May I know whether a discussion on this took place during the talks and, if not, why not?

SHRI BIPINPAL DAS I must make it clear that this visit of the Prime Minister of Sri Lanka was an informal and un-official one As a matter of fact, this was not a planned visit She was on her way back to Colombo from Iran In the case of informal and un-official visits, no record is kept of discussions of a general nature

Loss to Bokaro Steel Project

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*251 SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY

SHRI R S PANDEY

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

(a) whether Bokaro Steel Project has incurred a loss of Rs 10 crores during 1973-74, and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV) (a) and (b) During the year 1973-74, Bokaro Steel Limited had incurred a loss of Rs 10 43 crores, mainly due to high incidence of depreciation and the production units not being further utilized in the initial stage

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY. The factory has incurred a loss of more than Rs. 10 crores in 1973-74. I want to know from the hon. Minister whether, when the Project Report was prepared this loss was anticipated and what was the actual amount of depreciation during that year and also the total depreciation amount that they had provided during the past years also

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV There is no question of this kind of loss being envisaged in the D P R In the case of a factory like Bokaro or, for that matter, in any steel factory, in the beginning, it always happens, loss is incurred because we cannot utilise the entire capacity Bokaro is the biggest plant in our country, perhaps it will ultimately be one of the biggest plants in the world For example we have got there one blast furnace functioning today and two coke-ovens For one blast furnace we do not need immediately two coke-ovens, but they are ready, we require only 1½ coke-ovens, but then the work is going on The inter plant is ready which will meet the requirement of almost two blast furnaces Therefore, we are not utilising the full capacity of the sintering plant So is the case with the oxygen plant which will be able to meet the requirements of more than two L D convertors in the existing steel melting shop. Therefore in a plant like this at the initial stages, this kind of loss is bound to happen The depreciation cost is computed at about seven per cent of the capital cost of various units But when the plant will go to its full production capacity, it will definitely run in profit there will be no question of loss But at the initial stages a plant like this is bound to run at a loss.

SHRI M RAM GOPAL REDDY· I do not want the figure on a percentage basis, I want the actual amount of depreciation provided

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV It is computed in certain percentage of the

capital cost It cannot be given, in one lump sum because it depends on the work which we take up and the amount of work done

SHRI M RAM GOPAL REDDY The percentage is worked out on the total investment What was the total investment and what was the depreciation?

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV I have given both the figures The depreciation is roughly seven per cent and the loss in 1973-74 was Rs 10 43 crores

SHRI M RAM GOPAL REDDY Some of the units are not working today What is the reason for that?

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV The hon Member has not properly understood me I did not say that some of the units were not working Today one blast furnace is working The other units which we have got ready —the oxygen plant and coke-ovens

AN HON MEMBER He knows only about sugar

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV We hope by next March one more blast furnace will be commissioned At that time the capacity of the other plants which are ready will be better utilised

श्री राम सहाय पांडे : मंत्री जी ने बताया कि घाटा होना बहुत जरूरी है और इसका कोई इलाज नहीं है। मैं समझता हूं बोकारो स्टील प्लान्ट जब लगाया गया था जब ब्लू प्रिन्ट तैयार किया गया था जब कैपेसिटी तय की गई थी तब क्या यह भी तय किया गया था कि 10 परसेंट का नुकसान होगा? कौन सी थ्योरी है और किस थ्योरी के मातहत आप ने कहा कि 10 परसेंट का घाटा जरूर होगा और इस के अलावा कोई चारा नहीं है? फुल कैपेसिटी पर कब जायगा? कोई ऐसी स्कीम है जिस की वजह से 1976 में फुल कैपेसिटी में चले जायेंगे और घाटा नहीं होगा?

श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव माननीय सदस्य ने शायद ठीक से मुझ को नहीं समझा। मैं ने यह नहीं कहा कि घाटा होना जरूरी है। मैं ने यह कहा कि इस तरह के कारखाने और उद्योग में जहां इतना बड़ा कारखाना बनना है तो पूरा कारखाना 6 महीने या साल भर में नहीं बन सकता। इस तरह के कारखाने के बनने में जैसे जैसे उस की कैपेसिटी हो 4, 5 साल में लेकर 7, 8 साल तक लगते हैं। चूंकि काम तेजी से हो रहा है कुछ यूनिट तैयार हो जाती हैं कुछ नहीं तैयार होती हैं, ऐसी स्थिति में दुनिया में हर जगह इस उद्योग में शुरू में घाटा होता है। लेकिन मैंने जैसा कहा बोकारो कारखाना जब पूरा बन जायगा 1977 तक हम आशा करते हैं कि 4 मिलियन टन कैपेसिटी हो जायगी। 1978-79 में हमारी आशा यह है कि जब पूरे प्राडक्शन में यानी 4 मिलियन टन तक यह कारखाना चला जायगा उस वक्त में इस कारखाने में लाभ होना शुरू होगा घाटे का प्रश्न नहीं उठेगा।

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA I would like to know from the Minister whether he has found out whether it is a fact or not that the erection of certain very important units of this plant like the slabbing mill and the hot strip mill which were supposed to be erected sometime in 1973 according to the schedule have not come up even now and whether he has inquired about the reasons for this delay, this shortfall in the progress and whether he has heard reports to the effect that certain high officers, in league with some contractors, are deliberately sabotaging the progress of this plant and not allowing these units like the slabbing mill and the hot strip mill to come up on time

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: The slabbing mill and the hot strip mill are likely to be commissioned very soon But it is a fact that delay has taken place As the hon. Member is aware, the earlier steel plants which we had in this country were almost turn-key plants most of which were imported The equipment were imported, the know-how was imported and the infra-structure also were imported Bokaro is going to be the first Indian steel plant though it is the biggest plant. It is really a credit for our country and for our engineers that in this plant we are able to have for example, 90 per cent of the steel structures....

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Why was the delay?

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: I am saying that in this about 90 per cent of steel structures, 65 per cent of mechanical equipment, nearabout 48 per cent of electrical equipment, 80 per cent of instruments and 37 per cent of refractories for the first stage are all made in our country But, the fact remains that actually there are certain factories which are manufacturing these indigenous equipments. And, unfortunately, there has been a delay in the manufacture of those structures—certain machinery and certain other equipment—in our country. But, we would like to see the equipments manufactured in our country are better and they are used in the Bokaro Steel Plant. When we go in for the import sometimes, we spend much more for it Therefore, the delay is there.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: When scheduling is done, it is not that we are going to make most of the equipments in India. All this was known already. Does it mean that everything is Indian? The time must also be Indian or what?

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: This we have our own method of working. I agree that we should take all possible care to see that unnecessary delays do not take place. Really speaking, at the initial stage, we worked out the scheme that this will be according to schedule. But, unfortunately, delay took place because so many factors are operating in our country such as the non-availability of certain important materials, shortage of electricity etc some times The strike also takes place All these account for this delay.

मजूरी नीति संबंधी चक्रवर्ती प्रतिवेदन

*252. श्री आर० वी० बड़े :
श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

क्या श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) मजूरी नीति सम्बन्धी चक्रवर्ती प्रतिवेदन में क्या सिफारिशें की गई है तथा उनमें से प्रत्येक पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ,

(ख) क्या कोई अखिल भारतीय मजूरी नीति बनाई गई है और यदि हां, तो उसका मुख्य ब्यौरा क्या है , और

(ग) क्या चक्रवर्ती प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति सभा पटल पर रखी जाएगी ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) and (b). The recommendations made in the report, apart from those relating to the setting up of a Wage Cell, are still under consideration.

(c) No, Sir.

SHRI R. V. BADE: What objection have you got in placing the report on the Table of the House?

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: The recommendations made by this Committee are still under the consideration of Government. Therefore the question of placing it before the House at this stage does not arise.

SHRI R. V BADE: I want to know what are the main recommendations.

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: As I submitted earlier, the Committee's Report is still under the consideration. We shall consider all the recommendations It is difficult for me to say any thing at this stage.

SHRI R. V BADE: Let us know the points made by the Committee regarding the policy.

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: The Committee made several recommendations. One of the recommendations made is the setting up of a wage cell. The Government has taken a decision on it and a wage cell is set up in the Ministry of Labour and they are carrying out some research work I am not in a position to say anything beyond this.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: What are the difficulties in it? Are the reactionary forces behind this?

SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI: Sir, is the Minister aware that the main recommendations of the Chakravarty Committee were either leaked out to the Press or had appeared in the press. The whole of the report has come out. The press has commented extensively all over the country over the implications of the recommendations.

Then, why is this hesitation on the part of Government to at least lay the main recommendations of the Committee on the Table of the House? They may take some time—I quite understand that. It will take some time for the Government to consider the Report because it has long range implications. But, why is this hush-hush about the main recommendations?

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: There is nothing like a hush-hush in this matter. I have submitted that the recommendations of this Committee are being considered by Government. With regard to the setting up of a wage cell, Government have taken a decision and the wage cell has been set up.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : इसका आपको फैसला करना है। एक कमेटी सरकार ने बनाई। उस पर जनता का पैसा खर्च हुआ। उस कमेटी की सिफारिशें अखबारों में छप चुकी है। लेकिन मंत्री महोदय सदन को विश्वास में लेने के लिए तैयार नहीं है। उन्होंने नहीं कहा कि पब्लिक इंटरेस्ट में यह नहीं बताया जा सकता है और यह भी साफ नहीं किया है कि सीक्रेट एंड कान्फिडेंशल डाकुमेंट है। ऐसी अवस्था में वह किस तरह से इसको बार्गेनिंग टेबल पर रखने में इन्कार कर सकते है। इस के बारे में आप निर्णय कीजिए।

श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त : जो पब्लिक हो गई है वह गलत थी या ऑथेंटिक थी ?

Is it denied that the published version is the authentic version?

SHRI R. V. BADE: How much time do they require for consideration of the report?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : क्या इस रिपोर्ट का भी वही दर्जा है जो सी बी आई रिपोर्ट का है ? आप हमारे अधिकारों की रक्षा करें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपके अधिकारों की तो बहुत रक्षा करता हूं । नए नए रोज अधिकार पैदा हो जाते हैं ।

He says unless it is against public interest or it is confidential, you must say something on it.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Lay it on the Table यह तो आपको फैसला करना है ।

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: The main question asked in the supplementary is whether a copy of the Report would be laid on the Table I have respectfully submitted, 'No, Sir'.

SOME HON. MEMBER. Why not?

MR. SPEAKER: I have said a number of times that the Speaker cannot compel a Minister to lay a document on the Table. I can ask him whether he claims privilege or things like that. Why do you not follow your own rule which is very clear on the point? The Speaker has no power to compel a Minister to lay a document on the Table.

बताइये मेरे पास कहां पावर है ? आप कोई तरीका निकालो, मेरे पास कोई नहीं है । कहां रूल्ज में आपने मुझे ताकत दी है कि मैं उनको कम्पेल करूं ।

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: It is not a question of compelling them....

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : समाचारपत्रों में छप चुकी है । यहां रखने में क्या आपत्ति है ? क्या प्रधान मंत्री ने यहां रखने से मना किया है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय. इतनी जोर से चिल्लाने से कोई मसला हल होता है ? कछवाय जी आपकी बड़ी शिल्प आवाज है । पावर कोई मेरे पास है तो उसको में यूज करने के लिए तैयार हूं ।

I am not prepared to listen to you. I have seen the rulings and precedents. Nothing is there in my hands.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Apart from the fact that the Report was made available to the press and through it to the public. The fact that it has been produced by a member of the Planning Commission raises another point. The Planning Commission cannot be considered to be entirely a Government body.

अध्यक्ष महोदय जब कोई बात प्रैस में आ जाती है और पब्लिक को पता लग जाती है, तो आप उस को पेश क्यों नहीं कर देते हैं ? जो प्रैस में आता है न आप उस को कान्ट्राडिक्ट करते हैं और न कनफर्म करते हैं ।

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: He must explain why it cannot be placed.

MR. SPEAKER: The Question Hour is over now.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

दिल्ली में नकली हींग का तैयार किया जाना

*245. श्री चन्दूलाल चन्द्राकर : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली में नकली हींग तैयार की जाती है;

(ख) गत तीन वर्षों की तुलना में इस वर्ष अफगानिस्तान से हींग का आयात कितना गिर गया है; और

(ग) नकली हींग बनाने को रोकने के लिए सरकार का विचार क्या कार्यवाही करने का है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) : (क) ऐसा कोई मामला सरकार के ध्यान में नहीं आया है।

(ख) अफगानिस्तान से पिछले कुछ वर्षों में हींग का जो आयात किया गया था वह इस प्रकार है —

	(किलोग्राम हजारों में)
1970–71	400
1971–72	113
1972–73	90
1973–74	582
1974–75 (अप्रैल से जून)	145

(ग) नकली हींग तैयार करना एक अपराध है और उसके तैयार करने वाले को खाद्य अपमिश्रण निवारण अधिनियम के उपबन्धों के अन्तर्गत सजा दी जाती है।

Recommendations of Expert Committee on Reform of Medical Education

*247. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have constituted a group of the Health Ministry to work on the recommendations of the two expert committees appointed earlier on reform of medical education;

(b) if so, what are the recommendations of the last committee; and

(c) what are the objectives of the new group and when its work will be completed?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir, the Group was set up on 1st November, 1974.

(b) and (c) A statement containing the recommendations of the Medical Education Committee 1968, as modified by the Medical Education Conference 1970, and the terms of the new Group is placed on the table of the House [Placed in Library. See No LT-8600/74]

Proposed visit to USSR by Prime Minister of India

*250. SHRI V MAYAVAN:
SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prime Minister of India has decided to pay a visit to U.S.S.R. in December, 1974;

(b) if so, the main purpose of her visit; and

(c) the subjects likely to be discussed there?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): (a) In the Joint Indo-Soviet Declaration concluded during General Secretary Mr. L. I. Brezhnev's visit to India, on November 29, 1973, the Soviet leader had invited the Prime Minister to pay an official visit to the Soviet Union. While the invitation has been accepted, the actual dates of the visit are yet to be settled between the two

Government, in accordance with the mutual convenience of the Prime Minister and the Soviet leadership

(b) and (c) The main purpose of the Prime Minister's visit to the Soviet Union, when it takes place would be to discuss bilateral and international issues of mutual interest with the Soviet leadership Such high-level exchange of views would further contribute to the strengthening of Indo-Soviet friendship co-operation and mutual understanding

सिरसा को गंगानगर से मिलाने वाला राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग

*253. **श्री पन्नालाल बारूपाल** . क्या **नौवहन और परिवहन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग का वर्तमान रास्ता जो सिरसा से बरास्ता डबवाली मलोट और अबोहर होते हुए गंगानगर जाता है ठीक है, और

(ख) यदि इस राजमार्ग को हनुमानगढ़ होते हुए सिरसा सुरेवाल से मिला दिया जाये तो सरकार को क्या फायदा होगा ?

नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री (श्री कमलापति त्रिपाठी) : (क) और (ख) सिरसा और गंगानगर एक ही राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग पर नहीं हैं, बल्कि दो विभिन्न राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों पर हैं। इस कारण इनके बीच राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग का सम्पर्क सीधा नहीं है, बल्कि डबवाली, मालोट तथा अबोहर होते हुए है। दो राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग हैं—राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग सं० 10, जो दिल्ली तथा फाजिल्का के बीच है और राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग सं० 15 जो पठानकोट और कांडला (सवाऊाली) के बीच है। चूंकि ये दोनों राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग अपने विनिर्दिष्ट अन्तिम स्थानों के बीच सीधे हैं, सुरेवाल तथा हनुमानगढ़ होकर दूरी कम करने के लिए किसी राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग के मार्ग बदलने से उनकी लम्बाई और विनिर्दिष्ट अन्तिम स्थानों के बीच की दूरी में वृद्धि होगी इसलिए मार्ग बदलने का प्रस्ताव वांछनीय नहीं है।

Reappraisal of Relations with Nepal

*254 SHRI B K DASCHOWDHURY Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether during the last intersession period of Parliament, his Ministry did an exercise in reappraising our relationship with Nepal

(b) the reasons necessitating such an exercise and

(c) whether any conclusions were arrived at and whether consultations with the Nepalese Government were held thereafter?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) (a) and (b) The adverse reaction in Nepal over our decision to amend the Constitution in order to accommodate the wishes of the Sikkimese people by giving them representation in Parliament and associate status caused us concern As is the normal practice in these matters, our relations with Nepal were reviewed in the light of this Development

(c) We have reaffirmed our view that Indo-Sikkim relations concern only the people of India and Sikkim. The Governments of India and Nepal remain in touch with each other through diplomatic channels and continue to explore the possibilities of strengthening Indo-Nepal relations.

सिक्किम के चोग्याल द्वारा भारत विरोधी गतिविधियां

*255. **श्री बीकुण्ठ अग्रवाल :** क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सिक्किम के चोग्याल अपनी भारत-विरोधी गतिविधियों के लिए अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय समर्थन प्राप्त करने हेतु प्रयत्नशील हैं;

(ख) क्या इस उद्देश्य के लिए चोग्याल के प्रतिनिधियों ने काठमाण्डू में कुछ विदेशी दूतावासों से सम्पर्क किया है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

विदेश मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) : (क) से (ग). सिक्किम में कुछ पदभ्रष्ट तत्व झूठा प्रचार करके और तथ्यों को तोड़-मरोड़ कर विभिन्न देशों का ध्यान आकर्षित करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। सरकार का मत है कि इन तत्वों की ओर किसी के द्वारा गंभीरतापूर्वक ध्यान दिये जाने की कोई संभावना नहीं है और ये किसी भी तरह सिक्किम में लोकतंत्रात्मक प्रक्रिया के विकास के लिए अथवा भारत–सिक्किम संबंधों के लिए कोई खतरा पैदा नहीं कर सकते क्योंकि वे दोनों ही बातें सिक्किम के लोगों की स्पष्टरूप से अभिव्यक्त इच्छाओं और दीर्घकालिक हितों पर आधारित हैं।

Committee appointed by Gujarat Government for Review of Labour Laws

*256. SHRI PILOO MODY: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee appointed by the Gujarat Government in 1972 to review labour laws has recommended the amendment of the Industrial Disputes Act to provide for direct access of workers to labour courts in respect of individual disputes; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the other recommendations made by the Committee and the decision taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) and (b). The Committee submitted its report to the Government of Gujarat. It is understood that the State Government is studying the recommendations of the Committee. A copy of the report of the Committee was received by the Labour Ministry on the 14th November, 1974.

Non-Availability of Drugs in West Bengal

*257 SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether many essential drugs and medicine are not available in Calcutta and other parts of West Bengal; if so, the facts thereof;

(b) whether scarcity and lack of availability of such essential drugs and medicines are causing serious problems for hospitals in Calcutta; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government to deal with the situation?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) There is no special shortage of drugs in West Bengal. However, reports of shortages of certain proprietary preparations, for which effective substitutes are usually available are received from time to time.

(b) and (c). Although hospitals had experienced difficulties in getting adequate supplies on account of non-revision of rate-contract prices etc., the position is now reported to be improving

Mass epidemics in the Country

*258. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state·

(a) whether spectre of mass epidemics looms large in our country,

(b) whether Medical Science is fast losing the battle against many important diseases; if so, the reasons therefor; and

(b) the steps taken to control the magnitude of the problem"

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). The problems of communicable diseases are indeed serious and medical science has to fight a continuous battle against them, specially in view of the capacity for organisms to develop resistance to various control measures and therapy drugs.

(c) National programmes are in force for the eradication or control of diseases of major public health importance like Malaria, Filaria, Smallpox, Cholera, T.B, Leprosy, Venereal Diseases and Trachoma Simultaneously, a network of Primary Health Centres and Sub-centres is being strengthened for providing curative, preventive and promotive services in the rural areas.

Export Orders for Ships with Mazagon Docks

*259. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Mazagon Dock, a public sector understanding, has entered the international ship-building market and has acquired export orders worth Rs. 8 crores;

(b) if so, whether tremendous potential for export of ships, medium and small, has been created; and

(c) whether other public sector docks in the country have acquired the same status?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI KAMLAPATI TRIPATHI): (a) Yes, Sir. Mazagon Dock Limited has secured export orders for a total value of Rs. 8 crores for supply of two medium sized coasters for a party in Singapore and 65 barges for Iran and Saudi Arabia.

(b) and (c) Some foreign firms/countries have shown interest in placing orders for ships on another Indian Shipyard

Expansion of Forge Plant (Mysore Iron and Steel Ltd.)

*260. SHRI K MALLANNA
SHRI G Y KRISHNAN

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state·

(a) whether a revised estimate of Rs. 12.90 crores with a foreign exchange component of Rs. 4.30 crores for the expansion of the forge plant (Mysore Iron and Steel Limited) had been sent to the Union Government for approval;

(b) whether financing of the project is also under the consideration of Government; and

(c) if so, the time by when the decision is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV): (a) Yes Sir. The scheme

is, however, for the installation of a Forge Plant and not for its expansion

(b) and (c). The mode of financing of the project is under discussion between the State Government and the Government of India. Every effort will be made to arrive at an expeditious decision

थल सेना में पदों का क्षेत्रीय आधार पर आरक्षण

*281. **श्री विभूति मिश्र:** क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या थल सेना में कुछ पद विशेष क्षेत्र के लोगों के लिये सुरक्षित रखे जाते हैं, यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण है,

(ख) क्या यह संविधान के उपबंधों के विरुद्ध है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो देश के सभी लोगों को समान अवसर प्रदान करने के लिए सरकार का विचार क्या कार्यवाही करने का है ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह): (क) जी हां, श्रीमन् । यह ऐतिहासिक कारणों से है।

(ख) और (ग). इस प्रश्न पर किसी कानूनी प्राधिकारी द्वारा अभी तक विचार नहीं किया गया है। तथापि इस स्थिति में तत्काल परिवर्तन करना सम्भव नहीं है, लेकिन आशय सेना के संघटन को इतना व्यापक बनाने का है जिससे प्रत्येक क्षेत्र और प्रत्येक वर्ग का व्यक्ति यह अनुभव करने लगेगा कि सेना में सेवा करने का उन्हें बराबर अवसर है।

इस दिशा में हाल ही में जो पग उठाया गया है उसका संबंध 1971 की जनगणना के आंकड़ों के आधार पर विभिन्न राज्यों में 17–25 वर्ष की आयु वर्ग की भर्ती योग्य पुरुष जन संख्या में से सेना में भर्ती करने से है। इसमें वे शामिल नहीं हैं जिनमें किसी निर्धारित श्रेणी संघटन वाली यूनिट के लिए किसी विशिष्ट जाति अथवा समुदाय में से भर्ती की जानी है।

Aluminium Project in Gujarat

262 PROF MADHU DANDAVATE Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state whether the decision of Government to start the Aluminium project in Gujarat with the assistance of Iran would adversely affect the work of the Aluminimum project at Ratnagiri in Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV). No, Sir.

Grants to Maharashtra from Central Road Fund

*263 SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state

(a) the grants given to the State of Maharashtra from the Central Road Fund during 1971-72 1972-73 and 1973-74,

(b) the grants proposed to be given during 1974-75, and

(c) whether Government are aware that the State Government had to give up or suspend several important works on account of paucity of grants?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI KAMLAPATI TRIPATHI) (a) During 1971-72 to 1973-74 payments of the fol-

lowing amounts were sanctioned for Maharashtra State:

Year	Amount sanctioned (Rs. in lakhs)
1971-72	103.73
1972-73	147.01
1973-74	79.92

(b) Rs. 48.60 lakhs.

(c) No such report has been received from the State Government.

Achievement of Steel Production Target for 1974-75

*264 SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the steel production target fixed for the year 1974-75 is not likely to be achieved; and

(b) if so, the reasons that led to the shortfall of steel production and the steps Government propose to take to overcome them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV): (a) and (b). While there was a slight shortfall in the production of ingot steel from the integrated steel plants during the period, April-October, 1974, in relation to the target for this period, the production of saleable steel exceeded the target marginally. It is, therefore, expected that the target for the full year 1974-75 would be achieved provided the requirements of inputs, power and transport are met adequately in the remaining months.

Under-nourished Children in India

2403. SHRI NOORUL HUDA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether World Health Organisation officials have stated that there are 70 million under-nourished children in Asia;

(b) what would be the total figure in India; and

(c) what steps Government are taking to fight this menace in our country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE): (a) No such statement of the World Health Organisation has come to the notice of Government

(b) A country-wide survey under the auspices of the Indian Council of Medical Research was conducted among 18,000 pre-school age children belonging to low-income groups in six centres in the country. This survey showed that about 30 per cent of these children were suffering from one or more nutrition deficiency diseases

(c) Realising the importance of Nutrition as a major health problem, the Government of India have taken the following steps to implement the nutrition programmes in the country:

I. Supplementary Feeding Programmes:

(i) Mid-day Meal Programme for Primary School Children is in operation in about 19 States and Union Territories.

(ii) Special Nutrition Programme for pre-school children, pregnant and expectant mothers is in operation in city slums and tribal areas of the country.

(iii) Balwadi Feeding Programme is being implemented through 4316 Balwadies and covers 19 lakhs children mostly in rural areas.

(b) Other Programmes:

(i) *Applied Nutrition Programme*:

This is directed towards improving the nutrition of rural community.

(ii) *Prophylaxis against blindness in children caused by Vitamin 'A' deficiency*.

Under this programme, children are being given massive dozes of Vitamin 'A' every six months orally to prevent vitamin 'A' deficiency leading to blindness.

(iii) *Prophylaxis against nutritional anaemia in mothers and children*:

Iron and folic acid tablets are being given daily to children, expectant and nursing mothers through Primary Health Centres, maternal and child health clinics, ante-natal and post-natal clinics etc.

Bokaro Expansion

2404. SHRI D. P. JADEJA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a project report for expansion of Bokaro Steel Plant is being prepared by the Metallurgical and Engineering Consultants India Limited; and

(b) if so, when the report is expected to be available to Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) and (b). The Detailed Project Report for the Bokaro Steel Plant of 4 million tonnes capacity, prepared by the Soviet organisation in December, 1965, is being updated by the Metallurgical and Engineering Consultants India Limited, and is expected to be completed by the end of November, 1974.

MECON have also been commissioned for preparation of a Detailed Project Report for expansion of the Plant from 4 to 4.75 M.T. capacity, which they expect to submit by December, 1974.

Retrenchment of Indian Employees by Soviet Embassy in India

2405. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state.

(a) whether a large number of Indian employees working in the Soviet Embassy in Delhi have been retrenched;

(b) whether those employees have not been paid their full dues and the employees are agitating on this issue; and

(c) if so, whether Government would take up the matter with the Soviet Embassy and if so, when?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): (a) to (c). According to information available with this Ministry, services of 11 locally recruited employees were terminated by the Soviet Embassy during 1974 A representation from the local employees involved was received and the matter was taken up with the Soviet Embassy The Soviet Embassy have stated that the services of these local employees have been terminated according to the terms and conditions of their contracts.

Bases of various Countries in Indian Ocean

2406. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state the names of the countries who have either established or plan to establish bases in the Indian Ocean?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): As the House was informed in answer to an earlier Question on 23th April, 1974, the U.S.A., the UK and France reportedly have bases in the Indian Ocean. Government have no definite information about plans for the establishment of new bases in the Indian Ocean.

Functioning of Welfare Unit in Ministry of External Affairs

2407. SHRI BHAGATRAM MANHAR. Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state·

(a) whether the Welfare Unit in the Ministry has failed in tackling satisfactorily the difficulties such as children's education and accommodation of the officials posted in India and abroad; and

(b) the steps Government propose to take to streamline the working and improve the efficiency of the Welfare Unit?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): (a) The Welfare Unit has been making best efforts to help the officials returning from posts abroad in getting over their difficulties regarding accommodation and education of their children. But the Unit has to function under certain limitations which are beyond the control of the Ministry of External Affairs.

(b) Steps to bring about further improvement in the functioning of the Unit are being considered.

Punjab Small Scale Units affected by Shortage of Iron and Steel

2408. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether small scale units in Punjab have been greatly affected by the shortage of iron and steel; and

(b) if so, the steps taken for the proper distribution of iron and steel to these units?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Issue of Invitations by Foreign Missions in India

2409. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have directed all foreign Missions in India to route their invitations to Indian nationals, officials or non-officials, through the Ministry of External Affairs; and

(b) if so, the names of Missions which have violated this directive?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): (a) Yes, Sir. Instructions were issued to the Foreign Missions to route all their invitations to Indian nationals for visits abroad through the Ministry of External Affairs.

(b) There were some cases of violation of the instructions, which have been brought to the notice of the Missions concerned for observing the correct procedure in future.

Journals of Ministry of Defence

2410. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR. Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state the names and circulation of the journals being brought out by the Ministry of Defence?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): The Ministry of Defence is publishing 'Sainik Samachar', a pictorial weekly for the Armed Forces, in ten languages. The languages in which the journal is published, and figures of its weekly circulation, in each language, as on 23rd November, 1974 are indicated below:—

1. English	5,577
2. Hindi	11,852
3. Marathi	1,894
4. Gorkhali	1,525
5. Punjabi	3,552
6. Urdu	529
7. Tamil	1,158
8. Telugu	608
9. Malayalam	2,901
10. Bengali	40

Information regarding other journals being brought out by the Ministry of Defence is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Export Order from Switzerland obtained by Bharat Electronics Limited

2411. SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bharat Electronics Limited has secured an export order from Switzerland; and

(b) if so, the value of the export order and the items which are exported to Switzerland?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) and (b). Bharat Electronics Ltd. have secured from a Swiss firm an export order for supply of sophisticated electronics equipments valued about Rs. 17 crores.

अपमिश्रण के दोषी होटल

2412. **श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह** : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में ऐसे होटलों तथा अन्य संस्थानों की संख्या कितनी है जिन पर गत छः मास के दौरान खाद्य-अपमिश्रण का आरोप लगाया गया है; और उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई ;

(ख) क्या इनमें कुछ सरकारी होटल तथा अन्य संस्थान भी शामिल हैं, और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उनके नाम क्या हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री ए० के० एम० इसहाक) : (क) से (ग). अपेक्षित सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

Bokaro Mills Complex

2413. SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the continuing strike by 16,000 workers and staff members of the Hindustan Steel Works Construction Limited was likely to affect the scheduled Commissioning of Bokaro Mills Complex in November, 1974;

(b) whether the strike was due to the dispute over payment of Bonus;

(c) whether the Hindustan Steel Works Construction Limited has agreed to pay 20 per cent Bonus as paid during the preceding years; and

(d) if not, the reasons of non-payment and the steps, Government propose to take to avoid such labour strikes in future?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) About 6,300 departmental employees of Hindustan Steel Steelworks Construction Limited were on strike from 17th to 22nd October, 1974, in the Bokaro Steel Project. After the resumption of work, slow down and work-to-rule continued in some sections. The progress of work in some of the zones suffered in the month of October, 1974. All efforts are being made to ensure that this does not affect the overall commissioning schedule of the plant.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) In accordance with the Payment of Bonus Act, H.S.C.L. have declared bonus at the rate of 8.33 per cent for the year 1973-74.

Conference held at Calcutta to combat Malaria

2415. SHRI BHOLA MANJHI Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state

(a) whether a conference was held at Calcutta recently to combat malaria;

(b) if so, the outcome of this conference; and

(c) what steps have been taken against Malaria?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE): (a) and (b). A meeting between the malariologists of India, Burma and Bangladesh was held at Calcutta on the 21st and the 22nd November, 1974. Operational plans for the eradication of malaria in the border areas of the three countries were reviewed and a common plan of operations for spray and surveillance according to the local needs, was defined.

(c) The National Malaria Eradication Programme is being continued as a Centrally sponsored programme in the Fifth Plan period The progress of the programme is reviewed frequently and corrective action as needed is taken.

Gold strate discovered in Sambalpur district, Orissa

2416 SHRI VEKARIA Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

(a) whether gold strata have been discovered in Sambalpur region, Orissa, recently; and

(b) if so, the prospects thereof and the action being taken to expedite drilling of the mines?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) and (b). Some traces of gold have been found in alluvial sands in the Ib river near Tahud and gravels in the Mahanadi river around Hirakud in Sambalpur district, but no economic deposits of gold have been found so far.

परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम के अधीन भवन निर्माण

2417. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम के अधीन इमारतों के निर्माण संबंधी स्वास्थ्य मंत्री की समिति और केन्द्रीय परिवार नियोजन

परिषद् ने कुछ सिफारिशें प्रस्तुत की हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या राज्यों को अभी तक इन सिफारिशों पर सरकार के निणय नहीं भेजे गये हैं?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री ए० के० एम० इसहाक): (क) भवन निर्माण के संबंध में स्वास्थ्य मंत्रियों की कोई समिति नहीं बनाई गई है। केन्द्रीय परिवार नियोजन परिषद् ने, जिसकी बैठक केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य परिषद् के साथ हुई थी, कुछ सिफारिशें की हैं।

(ख) भारत सरकार ने कुछ सिफारिशों पर निर्णय के लिये हैं और उन्हें राज्य सरकारों के पास भेज दिया गया है। बाकी सिफारिशों पर सक्रिय रूप से विचार किया जा रहा है। किन्तु इनमें से कोई भी सिफारिश इमारतों के बारे में नहीं है।

मिलावटी औषधियों के इंजेक्शन लगाने के कारण हुई मौतें

2418. श्री चन्दशाह प्रधान : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) पिछले 4 या 6 महीने के दौरान मिलावटी औषधियों के सेवन/इंजेक्शन लगाने के कारण मरे व्यक्तियों की संख्या का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ख) ऐसे मामलों की पुनरावृत्ति को रोकने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री ए० के० एम० इसहाक): (क) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

(ख) घटिया किस्म की और नकली दवाइयों के निर्माण और बिक्री को रोकने के लिये जो कदम उठाये गये हैं उनके बारे में एक नोट सभा पटल पर रखा गया है [संसद में रखा गया। देखिए संख्या एल टी 8601/74]।

Teaching of Hindi in Various Countries

2419. SHRI BHAGIRATH BHANWAR Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the countries where Hindi is being taught; and

(b) the nature of assistance made available to those countries and the foreign universities which propose to undertake the teaching of Hindi?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): (a) The names of the countries where Hindi is being taught at different levels are given in the attached statement.

(b) Hindi books, charts, linguaphone records, other teaching-aids, including help and guidance in preparation of curriculum and in the conduct of examinations are some of the items of assistance we generally provide; besides the facility of Correspondence Course in Hindi, a few professors and lecturers have also been made available to teach Hindi in our cultural centres and foreign Universities. We are also arranging Hindi lessons and imparting training for the teaching of Hindi to foreigners in India.

Statement

Countries where Hindi Language is being Taught at different levels

1. Argentina
2. Australia
3. Austria
4. Belgium
5. Burma
6. Canada
7. China
8. Czechoslovakia
9. Denmark
10. Federal Republic of Germany
11. Fiji
12. Finland
13. France
14. German Democratic Republic
15. Guyana
16. Hungary
17. Italy
18. Japan
19. Kenya
20. Mauritius
21. Mexico
22. Nepal
23. Netherlands
24. New Zealand
25. Norway
26. Poland
27. Republic of Korea
28. Rumania
29. Sri Lanka
30. Surinam
31. Sweden
32. Thailand
33. Trinidad
34. United Kingdom
35. U. S. A.
36. U. S. S. R.
37. Yugoslavia

Grievances of Railway Employees

2420 SHRI B. V. NAIK: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state

(a) whether in a speech at Hubli on the 27th October, 1974, he observed that he was not concerned with railway employees,

(b) whether this observation was based on his experience of the recent All India Railwaymen's strike,

(c) whether he assured the railwaymen at Hubli to redress their grievances, and

(d) if so, the steps taken by him in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) to (d) The Union Labour Minister in his speech at Hubli on the 27th October, 1974 mentioned that the grievances of Railway employees should be dealt with by the Ministry of Railways (Railway Board)

Supply of Fertilizers by U S A

2421 SHRI RAMSHEKHAR PRASAD SINGH:
SHRI R V SWAMINATHAN:

Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state

(a) whether U.S.A has agreed to supply fertilizers to India, if so, to what extent; and

(b) whether any final agreement has been signed and if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) and (b). Contracts are entered into from time to time with suppliers in the U.S.A. for the supply of fertilizers on a commercial basis. There is no agreement with the U.S. Government in this regard.

Accidents in Mines and Collieries

2422. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of accidents in the Mines and collieries during January, 1973 to July, 1974; and

(b) how much compensation had been paid to those involved in these accidents?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a). 402 fatal and 4147 serious accidents occurred in all mines during the period from January, 1973 to July, 1974.

(b) Compensation is payable by the managements under the provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Act, the administration of which falls within the State sphere

Victimisation of workers in Hindustan Levers Limited

2423. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether a representation signed by as many as 12 MPs in connection with the large scale victimisation of the workers by the Management of foreign subsidiary Hindustan Lever Limited has been received by the Prime Minister;

(b) whether the attention has also been drawn to the fact that the employees of this concern have a trade union of their own of 30 years standing entirely consisting of internal employees both at the National and the unit levels;

(c) whether the patriotic workers of this Union have insisted upon employment commensurate with the progress of the Company;

(d) whether the workers have also insisted all along that the Management of the Company should be dictated by the interest of the nation rather than by the interests of Unilever, London which in fact controls Hindustan Lever Limited; and

(e) if so, what steps have been taken to safeguard the survival of the Union and save the workers from victimisation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) Yes, such a representation was received in the Prime Minister's Secretariat.

(b) to (e). There have also been representations to the Ministry of Labour alleging victimisation by the management, of some workers in the Ghaziabad factory and New Delhi branch of Hindustan Lever Limited. The services of some employees of the Ghaziabad factory are reported to have been terminated following alleged acts of indiscipline by the workers and the strike in the factory in April, 1974 which was called off and normalcy restored from April 17, 1974 at the intervention of the Chief Minister, Uttar Pradesh. In the case of the New Delhi branch the services of two salesmen are reported to have been terminated on the ground of alleged misbehaviour, continued ill health etc The matter in both the cases falls essentially in the State sphere. As for expansion of employment commensurate with the progress of the Company, according to the management employment opportuni-

ties have increased from 1,058 as on January 1, 1964 to 8,425 as on June 30, 1974.

Issuance of passport to Haji Mustan Mirza in 1966

3424 SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN. Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Haji Mustan Mirza had applied for a passport in 1966 for his foreign travels;

(b) whether Shri Nityananda Kanungo, then Governor of Bihar, issued a certificate in favour of Haji Mastan Mirza's application;

(c) whether the Bombay High Court rejected the contention of the CBI that Shri Kanungo's certificate had been forged;

(d) whether the trial magistrate passed a strong stricture saying that Shri Kanungo "lied beyond redemption" in denying that he had issued the certificate;

(e) which countries the smuggler visited with the passport issued to him on the recommendation of Shri Kanungo and for how long he remained abroad; and

(f) whether his passport has been taken back?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): (a) to (d). Yes, Sir.

(e). Shri Mirza visited Thailand, Hong Kong, Philippines, Canada, the UK, Lebanon and Dubai during the period 21st September, 1968 to 30th October, 1968 and again he visited Lebanon, Dubai and Aden during the period 30th August, 1969 to 28th September, 1969.

(f) His passport was impounded by the Regional Passport Officer, Bombay in October, 1969.

Import of Finished steel

3425 SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether finished steel is also imported from other countries; and

(b) if so, the names of the countries from which it is imported indicating the quantity thereof annually?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) and (b). A statement showing country-wise import of finished** steel during 1971-72, 1972-73 and 1973-74 is given below:—

Name of the Country	Quantity in tonnes		
	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
1	2	3	4
Belgium	62,621	54,959	45,764
Czechoslovakia	19,973	16,696	17,921
France	47,900	19,984	14,870
Germany FRP	84,280	1,27,213	1,15,895
Germany DRP	28,185	10,474	13,161
Japan	4,85,773	3,71,842	5,00,501
Poland	61,974	36,875	28,319

1	2	3	4
U. K.	3,25,105	2,64,250	97,852
USA	1,04,584	30,090	27,956
USSR	40,070	38,864	32,245
Others	94,412	2,55,012	1,43,882

*This includes import of steel castings and forgings, pipes tubes and fitting for them, Railway axle box, Railway carriages and wagons, ingots, blooms, billets and slabs.

Food aid from U.S.A.

2426. SHRI ISHAQUE SAMBHALI:
SHRIMATI ROZA DESHPANDE:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Dr. Kissinger repeatedly bracketted food and energy issues—"an increase in both energy and food and fertilizer prices"—during the discussions with Government; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): (a) and (b). During his recent visit to India, there was a general discussion with Dr. Kissinger on the international economic situation including the rising prices of food, fertiliser, fuel, industrial materials and technology. The hope was expressed that the World Food Conference in Rome would find a way of conserving world food stocks and making them available to the most seriously affected developing nations on more favourable terms. It was also agreed to exchange views and technology on a bilateral and multilateral basis in order to achieve increase in national food production and ensuring the necessary inputs of energy, fertilisers, technology, etc.

Hindustan Copper Limited

2428. SHRI D. K. PANDA:
SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the public sector Hindustan Copper Ltd. appears to be heading again towards stagnation; and

(b) if so, the main reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a). No, Sir. This is not the case. The Khetre Smelter has just been commissioned and optimisation of production of minor concentrator and smelter is on hand. Chandmari, an open cast mining project, is under construction and production is likely to commence in 1976. Rakha Phase-I project is also under construction and will take a few years to reach its targeted capacity. Similarly Detailed Project Report in respect of Malanjkhand Project is under preparation. Feasibility report of Rakha-Phase-II has also been recently received and is under consideration.

(b). Does not arise.

विदेशी दूतावासों द्वारा प्रकाशित पत्रिकाएं

2429. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय: क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) भारत स्थित विभिन्न विदेशी दूतावासों से प्रकाशित होने वाली पत्रिकाओं के नाम क्या हैं वे कितनी-कितनी संख्या में वितरित होती हैं और उन स्थानों के नाम क्या हैं जहां से ये पत्रिकायें प्रेषित की जाती हैं;

(ख) क्या रूस तथा अमरीका द्वारा प्रकाशित पत्रिकाये प्राय: उन्हीं देशों में छपती हैं तथा वहीं से प्रेषित कर दी जाती है, और

(ग) यदि हां तो ऐसी रूसी तथा अमरीकी पत्रिकाओं की संख्या कितनी है और भारत द्वारा यदि उनके वितरण पर कोई खर्च किया जा रहा है तो वह अनुमानत कितना है?

विदेश मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री विश्वनाथ दास): (क). 1973 के दौरान भारत में विदेशी मिशनों द्वारा प्रकाशित प्रकाशनों की सूची सभा पटल पर रखी गयी है [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिए संख्या एल टी 8602/74]

(ख) और (ग). विदेशों से भेजे गये इस प्रकार के प्रकाशनों पर सरकार कोई नियंत्रण नहीं रखती। भारत द्वारा इनके सर्कुलेशन पर कोई व्यय नहीं किया जाता।

Arrest under MISA and DIR for Adulteration

2430. SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons arrested under MISA and DIR for adulteration in drugs, food articles and in consumer goods during the last three years, year-wise and State-wise; and

(b) whether there is any case of life imprisonment for adulteration in West Bengal after the bill passed by the Assembly?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M ISHAQUE) (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha

Index fraud

2432 SHRI SARJOO PANDEY·
SHRI DHAMANKAR:
SHRI VASANT SATHE.

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that 'Index Fraud' is repeatedly pointed out by A.I.T.U.C. to the Government;

(b) if so, what action Government has taken to rectify it; and

(c) how long it will take to follow up?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a). Occasionally, complaints about C.P.I. Num-

bers compiled by the Labour Bureau are received from the trade union organisations including the A.I.T.U.C.

(b) and (c). The indices are compiled by the Labour Bureau on uniform and scientific lines.

Kolar Gold Mines

2439. SHRI M. V. KRISHNAPPA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have since inquired into the working of Kolar Gold Mines (Karnataka State) during the last three years;

(b) the quantity of Gold extracted from these Gold Mines during the same period, year-wise; and

(c) whether any irregularities have been found by Government in its working and the steps taken to improve upon the drawbacks and to produce more gold from these mines?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a). No, Sir.

(b). The quantity of gold produced from the Kolar Gold Mines during the years 1971-72, 1972-73 and 1973-74 has been as under:—

	(Gms. in lakhs)
1971	22.46
1972-73	20.00
1973-74	18.02

(c). No, Sir. Various schemes have been taken up by the Bharat Gold Mines Limited for further exploration and development of the mines with a view to finding new ore bodies and to improve the productivity and efficiency in operation in the existing workings.

Why Family Planning Fumbles

2434. SHRI DHAMANKAR:
SHRI VASANT SATHE:
SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news report appearing in a local English daily on the 2nd November, 1974 under the caption 'why family planning fumbles';

(b) if so, the reaction of Government to the observations made thereon; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken in this matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTR IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M ISHAQUE): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c): The study referred to in the news item was undertaken with financial support from the Ministry of Health and Family Planning. The draft report of the study has been received and is being examined by the Ministry.

Progress of Haldia Port

2435. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the time by which the Haldia Port is likely to be completed;

(b) whether it will be completed within the declared scheduled dates: and

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI):

(a) According to a recent assessment,

the Haldia Dock Project is expected to be commissioned by mid-1975.

(b) and (c). Any slipage in the supply of plant and equipment by indigenous manufactures may delay the commissioning of the Dock.

Profits by Calcutta, Paradip, Bombay and Madras Ports

2436 SHRI R N. BARMAN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state

(a) the rate of profits of the ports of Calcutta, Paradip, Bombay and Madras for the last three years, yearwise; and

(b) the steps Government are taking to improve the working of these ports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI): (a) The rates of profits/losses of the Ports of Calcutta, Paradip, Bombay and Madras for the last three years, are given below:—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Profits/Losses			
	Calcutta	Paradip	Bombay	Madras
	Losses	Losses	Profits	Losses
1971-72	119·00	[173 74	[522·92	2 24
1972-73	745·00	308 33	484·00	60·17
1973-74	1203·00	344 63	260·37	210 94

(i) The scale of rates and charges taken to improve the working of the Ports

(i) The scale of rates and charges of the Ports have been and are being revised to augment their revenue.

(ii) Economy measures have been taken to reduce the expenditure of the Ports, wherever possible.

(iii) Steps have been taken to improve the traffic of the Ports.

(iv) Various development works are being executed to provide additional facilities during the fifth plan period.

Rehabilitation of People Repartriated from Sri Lanka

2437 SHRI C JANARDHANAN: Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the pathetic condition of the people repatriated from Sri Lanka; and

(b) if so, the number of repatriates arrived so far and the efforts made for their rehabilitation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKATSWAMY): (a) and (b) Various schemes have been sanctioned for the

resettlement of Sri Lanka repatriates and some schemes are under consideration. Repatriate families have the facility of obtaining Family cards from the High Commission of India in Sri Lanka before departure from Sri Lanka, on the basis of which rehabilitation assistance is extended to them. The schemes sanctioned for the purpose are intended to offer areasonable prospect of resettlement, with due regard to the fact that the repatriates are also allowed to transfer, to India from Sri Lanka, assets upto Rs. 75,0000.

There are no unfavourable reports from the State Governments regarding the living conditions of Sri Lanka repatriates.

The number of persons repatriated to India under the Indo-Ceylon Agreement, 1964, upto 31st October, 1974, is 1,64,926. A statement of the rehabilitation benefits made available to these repartiates is laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-8603/74.]

Working of Goa Shipyard Limited, Vasco-da-Gama.

2438. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK
SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state·

(a) whether Government have inquired into the working of the Goa Shipyard Limited, Vasco-da-gama, Goa during the last two years;

(b) if so, the nature of irregularities that have come to the notice of the Union Government during the above said period; and

(c) the steps taken to improve the drawbacks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a). Government have not instituted any inquiry into the working of the Goa Shipyard Ltd., Vasco-da-Gama, Goa, during the last two years.

(b) and (c). Does not arise.

Indian Employee killed by Nepalese Policeman

2439. SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY:
SHRI N. E. HORO:
SHRI R. S. PANDEY:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Indian employee working in the Chatra Canal and Kosi Project was killed by two Nepalese Policemen; and

(b) if so, whether any compensation has been asked for from Nepalese Government, and if so, the reaction of the Government of Nepal thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): (a) Yes. Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir. Our Embassy in Nepal has asked the Nepalese Government for compensation. Meanwhile, the policemen concerned have been arrested.

Supply of Sub standard Blood by Commercial Organisations

2440. SHRI R R. SINGH DEO· Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state

(a) whether the blood supplied by the commercial organisations is much below the standard and often found to be aduiterated; and

(b) if so, the number of persons arrested for adulterating blood or for supplying sub-standard blood to the hospitals and what steps have been taken to stop the commercial organisations from supplying adulterated blood?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K M. ISHAQUE) (a) Government hospitals generally have their own blood banks and are not in need of the services of of the commercial organisations. No case of supply of sub-standard blood to private hospitals has been brought to the notice of the Government

(b) Does not arise.

Promotion to Officers Rank in the Army and Air Force

2441 SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1247 on the 1st August, 1974 and state:

(a) the cause of the exceptionally negligible proportion of promoted officers compared to those of directly recruited, particularly, in the Army and Air Force and whether it is proposed to bring the same on par with those of the Navy to begin with;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) whether promoted officers come from the toiling peasants and other poorer sections and in order to keep the pre-dominance of upper classes in the officers' ranks the proportion of promoted officers is kept to the minimum?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) to (c). No fixed proportion or over-all percentage is laid down for promotion to the officer's caders in the three Services, from the ranks. Promotion from lower to officer's rank is permissible, where possible, subject to possession of requisite qualifications and other requirements and suitability having been assessed for the commissioned ranks, by the duly appointed Services Election Boards.

Proportions of promoted officers as compared to those who were directly recruited, as mentioned in the answer to Unstarred Question No 1247 of 1st August, 1974 represent these percentages, as on the ground Comparatively speaking, these proportions are low because adequate numbers out of the eligible candidates, did not qualify for commissioning As there is no ceiling on the percentage intake by promotion to the officers' cadres the question of raising it does not arise.

Social back-ground or status is not given any weightage in the processes of selection by these Boards Training facilities are also provided to equip the lower ranks for some of the requirements of the selection to officer rank.

Birth Controlling Vaccination

2442 SHRI P GANGADEB:
SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state.

(a) whether birth can be controlled by anti-hormone vaccine or injection found by the Scientist at the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore;

(b) whether application of this new method have produced convincing result; and

(c) if so, whether Government has propagated this method?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE): (a) The vaccine developed at the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, has shown anti-fertility effects in animal experiments.

(b) and (c). The vaccine is still in development stage and not yet available for mass use on human beings.

Reimbursement of Expenditure on Paradip Port by Central Government

2443. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have finalised the reimbursement of Rs. 16 crores which the Orissa Government had spent on the construction of Paradip Port; and

(b) if not, the reasons for delay and the time by which it is likely to be done?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI): (a) and (b): The Central Government have made available to the State Government as loan an amount of Rs. 15.69 crores towards the State's investment in Paradip Port which they have been repaying to the Centre. Out of this, the Central Government have decided not to cover a loan amount of Rs. 4.14 crores which was outstanding against the State Government as on 1st April, 1974, in pursuance of the recommendations of the Sixth Finance Commission. The Central Government have not been able to accede to the State Government's request to reimburse to them the loans and interest they have already repaid.

Rehabilitation of Refugees in Mana Camp

2444. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the refugees in Mana Camp have not yet been rehabilitated properly; and

(b) the employment opportunities created there?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKATSWAMY): (a) The families lodged in Mana Camp are those which are yet to be resettled permanently either in agricultural or in non-agricultural professions.

(b) Pending permanent resettlement of these families, employment opportunities as is possible, have been created by providing them work in the administrative set up of the Camp, Ration dealership, in Production Centres and by loan facilities for starting their own business and by giving them training in I.T.I., Nursing-cum-Midwifery etc.

Bihar Alloy Steels Ltd.

2445. SHRI N. E. HORO:
SHRI M. S. PURTY:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have fixed any time-bound programme about the Bihar Alloy Steels Limited to go into production; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) and (b). M/s. Bihar Alloy Steels Ltd., Ranchi, were granted extension of time up to 31st March, 1974 to complete their

Alloy Steel Project at Patratu (Bihar). The project is in an advanced stage of implementation M/s. Bihar Alloy Steels Ltd., have sought extension of time up to 31st March, 1975 for completing the project Various constraints including shortage of steel, cement and power have delayed the commissioning of the project

Pak does not rule out war

2446 SHRI D D DESAI
SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA
SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a news item appearing in a local English daily dated the 7th September, 1974 entitled 'Pak does not rule out war';

(b) whether he has also seen the Press reports that Pakistan is acquiring military equipments from all friendly nations,

(c) if so, whether Pakistan has recouped the military loss suffered in 1971 war, and

(d) Government's views thereon?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) (a) and (b) Yes, Sir

(c) and (d) It is known that Pakistan has substantially augmented her military strength after the December, 1971 war All related developments in Pakistan are taken into consideration while reviewing our defence plans

Payment of Bonus to Beedi Workers in Karnataka and Kerala

2447 SHRI P. K. SHENOY Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the beedi workers in Karnataka and Kerala are entitled to bonus under the payment of Bonus Act;

(b) if so, whether these workers are paid bonus by the employers;

(c) the date or dates with effect from which the bonus has been paid; and

(d) the action by Government for the payment of arrears of bonus?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) (a) Bonus is payable by every factory and by every other establishment in which twenty or more persons are employed on any day during an accounting year in accordance with the provisions of the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965

(b) to (d) The information asked for is not available The State Government are the "Appropriate Government" in relation to Beedi industry.

Steel supply to steel tube manufacturing units

2449 SHRI DEVENDRA SATPATHY Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the break-up of the total quantity of imported and indigenous steel supplied to each of the Steel Tube manufacturing units in the country during 1972-73, 1973-74 and till date, and

(b) the price at which each type, viz imported and indigenous steel was given to them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Khampas crossed over to India

2450. SHRI P. M. MEHTA:
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether 38 Khampas crossed over to India from Nepal;

(b) if so, whether several men and women were injured and killed by the joint Nepalese and Chinese Army action against these Khampas;

(c) how many Khampas have so far crossed over to India; and

(d) the kind of assistance given to them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): (a) Yes, Sir, 38 Khampas (Tibetans) entered Indian territory near Indo-Nepal-Tibetan tri-junction from Nepal on the morning of 12th September, 1974.

(b) The Government have seen press reports about some persons having been injured and killed as a result of action taken by the Nepalese authorities.

(c) The Government do not have any information about any further crossings into India by Khampas (Tibetans).

(d) The question of giving them rehabilitation assistance may be taken up in due course, if considered necessary.

Indian Commerce Minister asked to show identity by British Customs Authorities

2451. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA:
SHRI M. S PURTY:
SHRI BISHWANARAYAN SHASTRI:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Minister of Commerce was recently asked by the Customs Authorities in London Airport to show his identity;

(b) whether this has happened on such occasion in the past also; and

(c) if so, the facts thereof and reaction of Indian Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) We are not aware of any such previous incident in the recent past.

(c) On the 18th of October, 1974, the Indian Commerce Minister was passing through London. A Customs officer at the airport was informed by an official of the Indian High Commission about the identity of the Minister and also told that the Minister was transiting through London. The Customs Officer asked the Indian official that the Minister should identify himself. After he was pointed out by the Indian official the customs officer did not raise any further questions. Our High Commission took up the incident with the British Government at a very high level and the matter is now treated as closed.

Plan for national front by anti-Indian elements in Nepal

2452. SHRI C. M. SINHA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to a news item in the press on the 4th October, 1974, stating that Pro-Peking elements and some other anti-Indian politicians in Nepal are discussing their plan to establish a national front; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The political complexion and activities of such a "national front" are primarily a matter which concerns the Government of Nepal.

भारत–अमरीका आर्थिक तथा व्यापार सहयोग

2453. **श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :**
श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार सांघी :

क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या अपने हाल के भारत के दौरे के दौरान डा० किसिंजर ने भारत में अमरीका के गैर सरकारी पूंजी निवेश तथा भारत–अमरीका व्यापार में पर्याप्त वृद्धि की चर्चा की थी,

(ख) यदि हां, तो भारत–अमरीकी आर्थिक तथा व्यापार सहयोग बढ़ाने की क्या योजनाएं हैं, और

(ग) गत वर्ष की तुलना में अमरीकी सहायता किस प्रकार की है तथा कितनी है ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री बिपिनपाल दास) (क) हाल की भारत यात्रा के दौरान डा० किसिंजर ने भारत में और भारत–अमरीका व्यापार में अमरीकी पूंजी निवेश को बढ़ाने की सम्भावनाओं का सामान्य उल्लेख किया था।

(ख) डा० किसिंजर की भारत यात्रा के दौरान आर्थिक वाणिज्यिक वैज्ञानिक, प्रौद्योगिकीय शिक्षा और सांस्कृतिक सहयोग पर भारत–अमरीकी संयुक्त आयोग की स्थापना की गई है। यह संयुक्त आयोग आर्थिक तथा वाणिज्यिक सहयोग के क्षेत्र में, दूसरी बातों के साथ-साथ दोनों देशों के बीच आर्थिक तथा वाणिज्यिक संबंधों से सम्बद्ध मामलों की समीक्षा करेगा, दोनों ओर से व्यापार में तेजी लाने तथा दोनों की पूंजी निवेश नीति के अनुरूप भारत में अमरीकी पूंजी निवेश को बढ़ाने के उपायों की सिफारिश करेगा, तीसरे विश्व के देशों में संयुक्त उद्यमों की सम्भाव्यताओं का तथा दोनों देशों के आर्थिक, औद्योगिक और वाणिज्यिक संस्थानों के बीच सहयोग बढ़ाने की सम्भावनाओं का पता लगायेगा।

(ग) 1972–73 के दौरान भारत को अमरीका से 2 करोड़ 93 लाख 40 हजार डालर की ऋण राहत मिली। यह बताया गया है कि चालू वर्ष में ऋण राहत 4 करोड़ 50 लाख डालर की होगी। उपरोक्त वर्णित ऋण 1972–73 और 1973–74 के दौरान राहत के अलावा अमरीकी सरकार से कोई और सहायता नहीं मिली है।

Profits earned by Shipping Corporation of India

2454 SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state

(a) whether the Shipping Corporation of India has made a record profit during 1973-74,

(b) if so, the figures as compared to the last year, and

(c) the amount of foreign exchange earned during the year 1973-74?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H M TRIVEDI) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The Shipping Corporation of India made a profit of Rs. 13.91 crores in 1973-74 compared to Rs. 8.08 crores in 1972-73.

(c) The net foreign exchange earned/saved by the Corporation during 1973-74 was about Rs. 61 crores.

Victimisation of Indians by African Backlash in Mozambique

2455. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian citizens and property were reported to have been the targets alongwith the Whites of the African backlash in Lourenzo Marques in Mozambique on the 12th September, 1974;

(b) if so, the facts of the incident; and

(c) the total loss suffered by Indians and the steps taken to save them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): (a) As far as the Government of India are aware, no Indian citizens or their property suffered any damage as a result of the disturbances in Lourenzo Marques in Mozambique on the 12th of September, 1974.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

Alleged supply of Steel by H.S.L. to a non-existent factory of Haryana

2456. SHRI B. S. BHAURA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Hindustan Steel Limited supplied 40 tonnes of steel valued at over Rs. 80,000 to a non-existent factory that was supposed to have been erected in a farm in Gurgaon district of Haryana;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) whether any inquiry was conducted into this matter; and

(d) if so, the findings thereof and the action being taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) and (b). The steel material was obtained by the unit from HSL by making false representation.

(c) and (d) Supplies to the Unit have been suspended under Clause 11-A of the Iron & Steel (Control) Order, 1956 and further enquiries are being made. A case has also been registered with the Police authorities under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955.

Agreement for Indian Assistance to three projects in Sri Lanka

2457. SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Indo-Sri Lanka agreement has recently been concluded to assist Sri Lanka in its three projects; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): (a) and (b). An Indo-Sri Lanka Joint Committee for Economic Cooperation has been established to examine proposals to assist Sri Lanka in economic development. In the fifth meeting of the sub-committee of the Joint Committee which met at Colombo from 3 to 7 June, 1974, it was agreed that India would assist Sri Lanka in setting up a fertilizer project, village technical service centres, rubber-based industries, animal husbandry projects and a micro-wave telecommunication link.

Strengthening of Friendship with Nepal

2459. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn towards a news-item in the press on the 3rd November, 1974 under the heading 'Nepal not to embarrass India again';

(b) if so, the reciprocal steps being taken by the Government of India in this respect and the further steps being taken to strengthen the friendship between the two countries; and

(c) whether there is any proposal under consideration to hold talks at Ministerial level in this respect in the near future; and if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government have seen the news-item which appeared in the Times of India dated the 3rd November 1974, but are unable to confirm its veracity.

(b) The two Governments remain in touch with each other through diplomatic channels and continue to explore the possibilities of strengthening Indo-Nepal relations.

(c) The Prime Minister of Nepal is due to visit New Delhi some time in December.

Health problems in villages as surveyed by W.H.O.

2460. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the recent survey of the World Health Organisation, which points out "Some 1,52,500 villages in India with a population of about 123 million, out of 5.76 lakh villages have been shown to fall under difficult scarcity health problem areas"; and

(b) if so, what measures are proposed to be taken for the development of these villages during the Fifth Five Year Plan period?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE): (a) Yes, Government's attention has been drawn to the recent survey of the World Health Organisation in which it has been estimated that about 120,000 villages out of a total of 576,000 suffer from scarcity of drinking water supply, health hazards, cholera or special problems such as salinity or an excess of iron or fluorides.

(b) Increasing importance is attached by the Government of India to the environmental problems facing the country including the lack of adequate and protected water supply and providing of integrated health services for the minimum needs of the people, especially in rural and backward areas. The main objectives under the Minimum Needs Programme are as follows:

(i) Setting up of one primary health centre for each Community Development Block and one sub-centre for serving a population of 10,000.

(ii) Deficiencies in buildings for primary health centres and sub-centres and equipment in the present primary health centres to be removed in a phased manner.

(iii) Drugs worth Rs. 12,000 per annum per primary health centre and worth Rs 2,000 per annum per sub-centre to be provided.

(iv) One out of every 4 primary health centres, to be upgraded to 30-bedded rural hospitals. These hospitals are expected to provide certain specialised services in addi-

tion to preventive and promotional health care.

(v) Multi-purpose Health Workers capable of delivering a package of health services to the community are being introduced. Under this scheme the basic health workers, family planning assistants and vaccinators etc. will be designated as Health Workers (male) and auxiliary nurses, midwives and midwives as Health Workers (female). There will be one Health Worker (Male) for every 6,000 to 7,000 population and one Health Worker (female) for every 10,000 population. Four Health Workers will be supervised by a Health Supervisor. At the Primary Health Centre level, there will be a Health Assistant to assist the medical officer in administrative activities and the work of health education pertaining to all the national health programmes including family planning.

Pending claims of Dock Labourers with Board

2461. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the names and the addresses of the Dock labourers of Calcutta whose claims, regarding Gratuity, Provident Fund etc., are pending finalisation by the Dock Labour Board;

(b) the specific reasons for such inordinate delay: and

(c) whether there has been no response of any kind by the authority to the claimants of the Dock Labour Permit No. 4855 and to finalise the claims in their favour; if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Steel quota on Passbooks in Rajasthan

2462. SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government and Small Scale Industries Corporation have decided to issue quota of steel on Passbooks in Rajasthan;

(b) if so, the main features of such passbooks and the quantity of steel to be issued dealers and other units; and

(c) the procedure in vogue for distribution of all types of steel in that State?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) to (c). Under the present system of distribution of steel there are no Statewise allocations/quotas. Despatches of steel from the main steel plants are regulated by the Steel Priority Committee, after taking into account the availability in a particular period, end-use for which the steel is required and the competing demands.

Supply of steel materials to the small scale units in the country are routed mainly through the State Small Scale Industries Corporations. Detailed information regarding the manner in which the Rajasthan Small Scale Industries Corporation distributes steel materials to their Units is not readily available.

झांसी छावनी के कमांडेन्ट के विरुद्ध शिकायत

2463. श्री बाबू राम अहिरवार : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या झांसी छावनी के कमांडेंट के विरुद्ध बोर्ड के सदस्यों से कोई शिकायत मिली है, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है तथा उस पर अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री बी० वी० पटनायक) (क) और (ख) झांसी छावनी के कमांडेंट के रूप में उनके विरुद्ध झांसी छावनी बोर्ड के सदस्यों से सरकार को कोई शिकायत प्राप्त नहीं हुई है।

तथापि छावनी बोर्ड के सदस्य श्री मिश्र ने बोर्ड के अध्यक्ष के विरुद्ध कतिपय आरोप लगाते हुए दिनांक 26-9-74 का एक पत्र जनरल अफसर कमांडिंग-इन-चीफ सेन्ट्रल कमांड को भेजा था। जनरल अफसर कमांडिंग-इन-चीफ शिकायत की जांच-पड़ताल कर रहे हैं।

New Steel Re-rolling units

2464 SHRI M KATHAMUTHU Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

(a) whether new Steel re-rolling units are being set up even though there is an excess capacity in the industry,

(b) whether undeclared policy of Union Government in this regard is causing a scramble for the scarce raw materials; and

(c) if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) to (c). As substantial capacity has already been created and there is shortage of re-rollable material, both billets as well as re-rollable scrap, even to meet the requirements of the existing units, the setting up of new re-rolling units is being discouraged, except for the production of a few specialised items for which adequate capacity does not exist at present.

Modernisation of Anglo-American base in Indian Ocean

2465 SHRI B S BHAURA. Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the fact that the Chief of the US Naval operations has requested for 30 million dollars from US Congress to modernise the Anglo-American base in the Indian Ocean Island of Diego-Garcia, and

(b) if so, the details and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). Information has been received that the U S Administration had requested for an expenditure of 32 3 million Dollars for expansion of facilities on Diego Garcia and that the House of Representatives Committee on Appropriation has approved an expenditure of 18.1 million Dollars for this purpose. As stated repeatedly on the Floor of the House, Government would like the Indian Ocean area to remain free of tension and rivalry and, therefore, are opposed to any of the Big Powers establishing or expanding their bases in the Indian Ocean.

Alleged Irregularities and lapses in I. I. S. Co.

2466. SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 567 on the 29th August, 1974 and state:

(a) whether the complaints about irregularities and lapses in IISCO have by now been examined fully;

(b) if so, the findings thereof; and

(c) the steps Government intend to take against IISCO?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) The matter is still under examination.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Removal of Indian business to non-White suburb in South Africa

2467. SHRI S. N. MISRA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any communication from the Chairman of the Port Elizabeth Indian Management Committee regarding orders issued by the South African Government to Indian Shopkeepers and businessmen for removing their business to non-White suburb of Korsten; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): (a) and (b). No, Sir. However, as the House is fully aware, Government are totally opposed to racial discrimination and apartheid in all its manifestations and continue to work actively in the U. N. and outside against such policies of the Government of South Africa.

भारतीय चिकित्सा पद्धति के चिकित्सकों की नियुक्ति

2468. **श्री लालजी भाई :** क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पांचवी पंचवर्षीय योजना में विभिन्न स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों के उपकेन्द्र खोलने की व्यवस्था रखी गई है ;

(ख) क्या इन उपकेन्द्रों में एलो थक चिकित्सकों के अतिरिक्त देशी चिकित्सा पद्धति के चिकित्सकों को भी नियुक्त किया जायेगा ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी कार्यक्रम की रूपरेखा क्या है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री ए० के० एम० इसहाक) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) अभी तक ऐसी कोई योजना नहीं है ।

(ग) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

International Conference on World population

2469. SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether he attended an International Conference on world population in this calander year;

(b) if so, how the problem of explosion of population in India was projected in the Conference; and

(c) whether any international assistance for family planning in the shape of finance or otherwise is to be made available to India?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE): (a) Yes, the Minister of Health and Family Planning attended the World Population Conference held at Bucharest in August, 1974.

(b) The Minister of Health and Family Planning made a statement during the Conference and also circulated a Country Statement. Copies of both the statements were already laid on the Table of the Sabha on 7-9-1974.

(c) A statement containing the required information is enclosed.

INTERNATIONAL ASSISTANCE AGREED TO SO FAR FOR FAMILY PLANNING PROGRAMME DURING THE FIFTH PLAN PERIOD

Name of the Country/Agency	Purpose	Amount of Assistance
1. United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA)	Family Planning activities.	$ 4 crore
2. International Development Agency (IDA) Swedish International Development Authority (SIDA)	India Population Project Uttar Pradesh/Karnataka	Grant of $ 10.6 million from SDA and credit of $21.2 million from IDA.
3. Swedis International Development Authority (SIDA)	Condom Supply	Sw. Kr. 12 millon for 1974-75
4. Norwegian International Development Authority (NORAD)	Post Partum Programme and Rural F. P. P.	Nor. Kr. 65 million during 1974-78
5. Danish International Development Authority (DANIDA)	Building for National Instt. of F. P. and Health.	Dan. Kr. 18 2 million
6. United Nations International Children's Fund (UNICEF)	ANM Training MCH Transport, etc.	$ 2.712 millio nduring 1974-75
7. World Health Organisation (WHO)	Health Education/ Family planning Education, Research Professors a National Instt. of F. P. and the All India Instt. of Medical Sciences, New Delhi.	$0.5854 millon.

Plan for Shipbuilding Yard at Haldia

2470. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:
SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDAR:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a plan for a Ship Building Yard at Haldia, West Bengal, was drawn up;

(b) if so, when the plan was drawn up and what are its salient features;

(c) whether it has been alleged that the State Government is not showing any initiative in this regard; and

(d) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI): (a) to (d). A Techno Economic Work-

ing Group set up by the Government has evaluated the various sites proposed by the State Governments for location of new shipyards during the Fifth Plan period. Three foreign consultants have been engaged to prepare Preliminary Project Reports on the four sites, including Haldia, recommended by the Techno Economic Working Group. A decision regarding the location of the proposed two shipyards will be taken after receipt of their Preliminary Project Reports, expected to be received by the end of February, 1975.

Payment to Blood Donors

2471. SHRI BIREN DUTTA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state the basis on which the professional blood donors are paid Rs. 15 for 250 cc. blood?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE): No information is available regarding the basis on which the rate was fixed.

Torsa Bridge on National Highway No. 31

2472. SHRI KUMAR MAJHI:
SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any amount was sanctioned for the Torsa Bridge on National Highway No. 31 in the Annual Plan for 1972-73;

(b) if so, the amount sanctioned and the work proposed to be done; and

(c) whether the bridge has been completed, if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI): (a) No Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Construction of Road from Darbhanga in Bihar to Forbesganj

2473. SHRI M. S. PURTY:
SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:
SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the broad outlines of the project for the construction of road from Darbhanga in Bihar to Forbesganj; and

(b) the progress likely to be made during Fifth Plan period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI): (a) and (b). Originally the project was very roughly estimated to cost Rs. 23.5 crores. The cost estimate has gone up to Rs. 53.36 crores which provides for the construction of an altogether new road (144 Kms.) with new bridges. However, due to financial limitations, it is now proposed to phase out the works so as to ensure that attention could be concentrated immediately on certain missing gaps like Kosi Bridge, Kamla Balan Bridge and some other minor bridges including their approaches, missing road sections, etc., and use made, for the time being, of the existing roads in the area with existing bridges thereon with their present capacity and upgrading fair weather roads in certain sections, other improvements being taken up in the Sixth plan or later. The rough cost of the works on this phased out basis would be Rs. 35.32 crores, expenditure during the Fifth Plan being limited to

Rs. 23.5 crores and the balance being carried over to the Sixth Plan. The phased out rough cost project proposal is now under consideration in processing for financial clearance.

Gratuity Benefit to Employees in Sri Ram Rayons, Kota

2474. SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1627 on the 2nd March, 1973 and state:

(a) whether Messers Delhi Cloth and General Mills Company Limited's branch Sriram Rayons, Kota, Rajasthan has not so far given any benefit of gratuity to its employees;

(b) if so, the number of cases pending consideration in the Labour Courts or Industrial Tribunals;

(c) the number of employees retrenched without payment of gratuity during the last two years; and

(d) whether hundreds of employees have been dismissed on false allegations so that they may not get the benefit of gratuity?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): According to information available:—

(a) M/s. Delhi Cloth and General Mills Company Limited's branch Sriram Rayons, Kota, Rajasthan has been giving the benefits of gratuity to its employees from the date of enforcement of the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972.

(b) Nil.

(c) Nil.

(d) No.

Steel sold in Blackmarket

2475. SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received complaints against the contractors of Hindustan Steel Works Construction Company Limited to the effect that several thousand tonnes of steel given to them for fabrication and construction works was sold in blackmarket;

(b) whether any inquiry has been instituted or is proposed to be instituted; and

(c) if so, the results thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

जबलपुर और ग्वालियर में नये स्टील बोर्ड

2476. श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने नये स्टील बोर्ड स्थापित करने के लिए ग्वालियर और जबलपुर नगरों के नामों का प्रस्ताव किया था ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा ग्वालियर को अस्वीकृत करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री सुबा देव प्रसाद) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) स्टाकयार्ड की स्थापना के लिए उस क्षेत्र के लिए इस्पात प्राथमिकता समिति द्वारा किये गये पर्याप्त आवंटन होने चहिए और उस क्षेत्र में ढलाई कारखाने और अमय छोटे पुर्नविलक होने चाहिए, जिन्हे विनियमित स्रोतों से आवंटन किये जाते हैं । इस आधार पर जबलपुर पर ग्वालियर में हिन्दुस्तान स्टील लि० द्वारा स्टाकयार्ड खोलना आर्थिक दृष्टि से लाभप्रद न होगा । इस समय ग्वालियर क्षेत्र को हिन्दुस्तान स्टील लि० के इन्दोर स्थित स्टाकयार्ड से तथा जबलपुर क्षेत्र को हिन्दुस्तान स्टील लि० के भिलाई स्थित स्टाकयार्ड से माल दिया जाता है ।

Treating at par Degree and Diploma Holders in Indian Medicine

2477. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH BISHT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether no distinction was made between Ayurvedic Degree and Diploma in Indian Medicine for the post of Registrar-cum-Secretary and that of Technical Officer (Unani) advertised by the Central Council of Indian Medicines and if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) the grounds on which the holder of a Degree or higher qualification and that of a Diploma were treated at par for the above posts; and

(c) whether this policy is being followed in case of all other posts also and if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE): (a) and (b). The following qualifications for the posts of Registrar-cum-Secretary and Technical Officer (Unani) in the Central Council of Indian Medicine, have been kept as one of the essential qualifications.—

Registrar-cum-Secretary—Degree or Diploma in Indian Medicine (Ayurveda/Unani/Siddha) from a recognised University/Statutory Body/Faculty/Board/Council etc., or Ayurvedacharya from All India Ayurved Vidyapeeth.

Technical Officer (Unani)—Degree or Diploma in Unani from a recognised institution.

There had been no uniform curriculum for courses in Ayurveda/Unani/Siddha on all India pattern and many of the States were conducting only diploma courses in these systems. In view of the above, degree as well as diploma in these systems are kept as one of the essential qualifications for the above posts.

(c) Yes. For the reasons stated above.

Refusal by Employees in Indian Missions abroad to return to India on expiry of Tenure

2478. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of such non-diplomat employees of Indian Embassies/High Commissions abroad who have refused to return to India on the expiry of their tenures;

(b) the reasons for their refusals;

(c) whether those employees have done so with a view to seek alternate employment in countries where they are working at present; and

(d) the steps taken by Government for their return to India?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): (a) 38 non-diplomatic officials, under the administrative control of Ministry of External Affairs, have either tendered their resignation or refused to return home on expiry of their tenures.

(b) No particular reason has been given by them.

(c) Yes, Sir. This is our presumption also.

(d) The officials concerned were asked to return to India and they would be liable for disciplinary proceedings for not complying with these orders. In any case, terminal benefits and pensions have not been paid to them. They are also being debarred from employment in any Government office abroad.

Development of Private Iron Ore Mines

2479. SHRI P. M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are contemplating steps to develop private iron ore mines;

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the plan; and

(c) the total amount propsed to be expended during the fifth plan period and the expected increase in the output?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) to (c). One of the functions of the Iron Ore Board is to draw up perspective plans for development of iron ore. With this end in view, the Iron Ore Board constituted two Committees on regional basis to study the scope and make recommendations for iron ore development. One Committee was constituted in respect of Barajamda region in the States of Bihar and Orissa, and another in respect of Bellary-Hospet region in the State of Karnataka.

The Barajamda Committee has since submitted its report. Keeping in view the requirements of indigenous steel industry and exports during the Fifth Plan, this Committee has, *inter-alia* recommended that the production from private sector mines of Barajamda area needs to be increased from the existing level of 2.5 million tonnes to 8 million tonnes per annum by 1978-79. This development, along with the provision of a central crushing and screening plant, will entail an investment of the order of Rs. 17 crores. The Iron Ore Board has initiated discussions with the private mine owners with a view to exploring the possibilities of implementing this recommendation of the Committee.

The Committee on Bellary-Hospet has yet to submit its report.

Proposal of Kerala Government regarding execution of bridge works

2480. SHRI R. BALAKRISHNA PILLAI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has declined a proposal of the Kerala Government for execution of the bridge works between Kumbalam Aroor and Panangad-Kumbalam of the Cochin bye pass in the National Highway; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI): (a) and (b). In view of the existing financial stringency and overall consideration of relative priorities of various works it has not been possible to accede to Government of Kerala's request for taking up the bridges between Kumbalam-Aroor and Panangad-Kumbalam on the Cochin Bye-pass during the current year.

Supply of Spare Parts of MIG's to India by USSR

2481. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided not to send MIG aircraft for repair and overhaul to the Soviet Union hereafter;

(b) whether HAL technicians hold that they can repair and overhaul all the MIG planes that need to be repaired and overhauled provided they get the necessary spares and parts from the Soviet Union;

(c) whether the Government is facing any difficulty with regard to supply of spares and parts by the USSR;

(d) if so, whether the matter would be taken up with the Soviet Union at the highest level?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) The facilities for overhaul of MiG 21 aircraft were established subsequent to the setting up of facilities for its manufacture in India. Actual work on overhaul commenced during 1971-72 and the out-put has been steadily rising. In the meantime there was some accumulation of aircraft awaiting overhaul and hence it was decided to send a small number of aircraft to the Soviet Union for overhaul.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No difficulty is being faced in securing supplies from USSR for overhaul tasks. Occasional cases of delays in receipt of supplies are promptly dealt with and settled in mutual co-operation.

(d) In view of (c), does not arise.

Setting up of Legal Aid Fund in Industries

2482. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proposal for establishment of legal aid fund in each industry is under consideration of Government: and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) and (b). The Government of India in the Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs constituted an expert Committee to go into the matter of making legal aid and advice available to the community. In Chapter 8 of its report entitled 'Processual Justice to People' the Committee has *inter-alia* suggested that a litigation fund in each industry establishment of over 100 workers might be constituted for workers of the union to conduct their litigation and that pecuniary ceilings should be placed on industrial litigation expenses. The State Government and Union Territories have been requested to communicate their comments on the subject

Compulsory Rural Health Services

2483. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Organisation of Medical Education, an organ of the All-India Medical Students Association, has suggested compulsory rural health services for all medical personnel if incentives failed to attract doctors to the villages; and

(b) whether Government propose that medical students should be taught in primary health centres for at least two months every year and on average six primary health centres should be attached to one medical college depending upon the strength of the students in the college, and

(c) if so, the outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A K M ISHAQUE) (a) The suggestion of the National Organisation of Medical Education has not been received in this Ministry so far

(b) and (c) Medical Council of India's recommendations on Undergraduate Medical Curriculum already provide that the compulsory rotating internship for 12 months should be done in the teaching hospital and upgraded primary health centres attached to teaching institutions, but wherever the number of internees is large, other recognised hospitals may also be utilised Satisfactory collaboration must exist between the hospitals undertaking internship programme and the medical college Each medical college should have attached to it at least four primary health centres The compulsory rotating internship shall include training in medicine, surgery and obstetrics and gynaecology and in community health work at Primary Health Centres which may extend for a period of six months. The interns should be residents at the health centres Medical Council of India has also recommended that much emphasis should be laid on out-patient teaching, medical and surgical emergency cases in the Emergency Department and also in the Primary Health Centres (Field Units) Further the Government of India had *inter alia* recommended that out of one year of Internship six months should be spent in rural areas under supervisors and that such posting should be at selected rural primary health centres having adequate staff and equipment.

Export of Iron Ore

2484. SHRI VASANT SATHE. Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state.

(a) whether in view of our ambitious programme of exporting iron ore and meeting the increasing internal requirements, there is a proposal to undertake more detailed investigations to bring the present estimates of ten thousand and 20 thousand million tonnes as estimated by G.S I., to a more precise figure to facilitate better planning for mining the areas, and

(b) if so, the proposals thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD) (a) Yes, Sir. Preliminary estimation of reserves and follow up detailed investigation, in respect of reserves, of interest to the exploiting agencies either for export or for meeting internal requirements is a continuing process GSI has already conducted a number of such detailed investigations and has also prepared an inventory of high grade iron ore reserves, which can be taken up for exploitation in near future

(b) In 1974-75 field season of GSI, the major investigations proposed are in Rowghat, Bastar district, M. P. and re-assessment of iron ore in Goa.

Mineral Exploration Corporation, a Public Sector Undertaking, has been set up in October, 1972 to take up detailed investigations and is at present executing one project in iron ore in Chiria, District Singbhum, Bihar at the instance of Iron Ore Board

Setting up Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery in Delhi

2485. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state.

(a) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration for setting up a plastic and reconstructive surgery in the Capital; and

(b) if so, the outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE): (a) and (b). No, Sir. However, the establishment of a Burns and Plastic Surgery Unit as a Super-speciality at the Safdarjang Hospital is under consideration

Death due to Glucose Injection at Army Hospital, Delhi

2486. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the reported death of a patient in Armed Forces Hospital in Delhi soon after Glucose injection was administered to her; and

(b) if so, whether any enquiry has been made to ascertain the purity of glucose?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI J. B. PATNAIK): (a) Yes Sir; a case occurred on the 30th September 1974 in the Armed Forces Clinic, New Delhi and not in Army Hospital, Delhi Cantt

(b) The patient had a prolonged history of bronchial asthma for which she had been taking some drugs on the advice of her civilian doctor for several days preceding her death. She was brought to the Armed Forces Clinic with complaints of abnormal behaviour and emotional instability and was found to have a fair degree of bornchospasm and apprehension. It was intended to refer her to the psychiatrist in Army Hospital, Delhi Cantt., after administering an injection of Aminophyline diluted with glucose for relieving her bronchospasm.

As the actual cause of death could not be ascertained, the body was handed over to the Civil Police who held a Court of Inquest and took the body for Postmortem. The outcome of the Postmortem is not yet known. The viscera has been sent by the Civil Police to the Government Toxicologist for detection of poison, if any. No report has so far been received.

The bottle of glucose from which the injection was drawn was examined by the Command Pathological Laboratory who declared it to be sterile One bottle of the same batch of glucose solution was sent to the Chief Inspectorate of Materials, Kanpur, who forwarded it to the Armed Forces Medical College, Pune, for examination; their report is still awaited.

Ampules from the same batch of Aminophyline have also been sent for examination. The report is still awaited.

Neither glucose, nor Aminophyline are considered to be toxic as several patients had been given the same batch of both drugs prior to this mishap and no side effects had occurred in them.

Reported looting of Indian Shop in Mozambique

2487. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:
SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the reported looting of an Indian shop in Mozambique; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS) (a) According to our information no Indian shop in Mozambique was looted recently

(b) Does not arise

Iron and Steel Merchant apprehended in Hyderabad

2488 SHRI M RAM GOPAL REDDY Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

(a) whether a leading iron and steel merchant has been apprehended in Hyderabad recently for the involvement in 'Steel racket', and

(b) the action taken against the racketeers?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD) (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House

Utilisation of Defence Industrial Establishments for Producing Consumer Goods

2489. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state

(a) whether the Defence Industrial Establishments are not working to their full capacity,

(b) whether in view of this acute shortage of consumer goods, Government have considered the desirability of utilising the spare capacity for production of consumer goods, and

(c) if so, the decision taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) (a) The utilisation of the capacities of the Defence Industrial Establishments (Ordnance Factories) fluctuate in accordance with the demands of the Defence Services

(b) and (c) Spare capacity is utilised to the extent possible for meeting the requirements of the civil trade but not necessarily for consumer goods only

Increase in Span of Life in India

2490 SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state whether any assessment has been made to ascertain whether the span of life of Indians has increased during the last one decade and if so, how it compares with the progress made in other Asian countries?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K M ISHAQUE) Yes In this connection a comparative statement indicating the span of males and females in India as well as in some Asian countries is appended

Sl.No.	Asian Country.	Year	Expectation of life at birth	
			Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5
1.	India	1961-70*	47·08	45·64
		1951—60	41·89	40·55
2.	Cyprus	1948—50	63·60	68·80
		1931—46	57·30	59·30
3.	Hongkong	1968	66·74	73·29
		1961	6 ·64	70·51
4.	Isreal	1971	70·08	73·44
		1960	70·67	73·47
5.	Japan	1965	67·73	72·95
		1955	63·88	68·41
6.	Philippines	1946—49	48·81	53·36
		1938	44·80	47·72
7.	Srilanka	1960	61·90	61·40
		1950	56·36	54·83
8.	Thailand	1960	53·60	58·70
		1947—48	48·69	51·90
9.	West Malaysia	1969	63·78	66·73
		1956—58	55·78	58·19

*Provisional (Based on 1% data)

Source :—United Nations Demographic Year Books 1972 and 1967.

"Sugam Seva" Service by D.T.C.

2491. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether with the introduction of the "Sugam Seva" service in Delhi, the passengers are now required to pay nearly 80 per cent more in some long distance routes and even the initial benefit of quick service has also disappeared;

(b) whether while the revenue of the D.T.C. has increased as a result of the introduction of the services, the promised facilities of quick service and availability of accommodation from mid-points have completely disappeared; and

(c) if so, whether Government have examined the whole matter which has been introduced only as an experimental measure to ensure that the passengers are at least given the same facilities and at the same cost which was given to them by D.T.C. before the introduction of this new service?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H. M. TRIVE-

DL): (a) On long journeys, necessitating change of buses, passengers have to pay fare, in some cases, more than that chargeable on direct services.

It is not a fact that the "Sugam Seva" does not provide quick service, as the high frequency of the services is being generally maintained

(b) During peak hours in the mornings, the buses on 'Sugam Seva' get fully packed at the terminal points Since all the passengers do not have to go to the Central Secretariat, some of them do keep alighting at intermediate stops. The persons waiting at such points thus get a chance to board the buses Further, for the convenience of passengers at intermediate stops, the special trips, which were being operated before the introduction of Sugam Seva, are more or less, being continued to run.

(c) The introduction of the new services has brought some relief to the commuters The bus service is likely to improve further with the addition of new buses to the Corporation's fleet A comprehensive programme to cover the entire Union Territory of Delhi with services similar to the "Sugam Seva" is being implemented on a phased basis

Appointment of Indian Personnel by Foreign Embassies in India

2492. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA. Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state·

(a) whether the foreign Embassies in India recruit Indian personnel for their offices;

(b) if so, whether the terms of their appointment are wholly decided by the appointing authority or they are guided by set international norms and if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) whether a large number of Indian employees have been sacked by the Soviet Embassy recently and whether Government have tried to find out the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): (a) and (b) Foreign Missions stationed in India recruit local employees depending on their requirements There are no hard and fast regulations concerning the terms and conditions or employment of such local recruits

(c) According to information available with this Ministry, services of 11 locally recruited employees were terminated by the Embassy of U S S R, during 1974. The representation made by the local staff was brought to the notice of the Soviet Embassy who have stated that the services of these locally recruited personnel were terminated in accordance with the terms and conditions of their contracts

Harmful Effects of Air-Conditioning on Human Being

2493 SHRI BHARAT SINGH CHOWHAN Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to the Scientists of Canada air conditioning is harmful for the health of human beings, and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto and the action being taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M.

ISHAQUE): (a) Such reports have appeared in the Press recently.

(b) Government is not aware of any scientific study conducted in this field which may support the contention that air conditioning is injurious to health.

Wage Survey of Major Industries

2494. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to undertake a wage survey of the major industries in the country,

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof; and

(c) whether the labour intensive industries such as Coir and Cashew are also included in the proposed survery and if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) A statement is attached

(c) The proposed survey includes Cashew industry but Coir industry is not included.

Salient features of the Third Occupational Wage Survey.

During the Third Occupational Wage Survey it is proposed to cover 81 industries belonging to the Manufacturing, Mining and Plantation sectors These industries will account for nearly 85 per cent of the total employment in the manufacturing sector, the whole of employment in plantations and nearly 91 per cent of the total employment in the mining sector. The Survey will be carried out in a phased manner. The first phase has been launched on the 23rd November, 1974 and it will cover 14 industries comprising 9 mining, 3 plantations and 2 manufacturing industries The main objectives of this Survey are as follows:—

(i) to obtain latest and reliable information on wage rates and pay roll earnings of the industrial workers by components;

(ii) to construct index numbers of wage rates for industries; and

(iii) to have basic information relating to Occupational wage levels necessary for a scientific analysis of wage differentials

The objectives of the Third Occupational Wage Survey are the same as those of the previous two such Surveys but the third is much wider in scope since it will cover 81 industries as compared to 44 industries covered during the first and second surveys

Expansion of Hindustan Latex Limited, Trivandrum

2495 SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made towards the expansion programme of the Hindustan Latex Limited, Trivandrum; and

(b) other steps Government propose to take for the improvement of this company and remove the difficulties being experienced by it in its works at present?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE) (a) The work relating to expansion of Hindustan Latex Limited Trivandrum to double its existing capacity of production has been entrusted with the Engineering Projects (India) Limited and the work is in progress

(b) At the instance of this Ministry, the Bureau of Public Enterprises has set up a Committee to review the working of the company and to suggest measures to ensure proper quality control in the production. A Group has also been set up to go into the question of losses suffered by the

Company and to suggest measures to improve the working.

Progress of Cochin Shipyard Project

2496. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of SHIPPINPG AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state.

(a) whether the work on the Cochin shipyard project is progressing as per schedule;

(b) if so, a brief outline of the works completed so far; and

(c) the difficulties experienced in the smooth progress of the works and the steps taken to overcome these difficulties?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H M TRIVEDI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Works like site reclamation, construction of water supply and power supply systems, paint store, oil store training school, laboratory outfitting ware house, shipbuilding division office and mould loft, gate house, main receiving station (civil works) compressor house (including erection of compressors), foundations of hull shop, general store, maintenance store, water cooling pond, sheet piling of building docks and Quays 3 and 1 have been completed

(c) Inttial difficulties experienced in pile driving for docks has been overcome Since indigenous supplier for major presses did not show any progress, alternate arrangements to import the machinery are being made.

Representation from the Chogyal of Sikkim against decision of Assembly of Sikkim

2497. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state·

(a) whether the Chogyal of Sikkim has represented to the Government of India against the decision of the Sikkimese Assembly to elect members to the Indian Parliament; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government to his opposition?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): (a) Yes, Sir. The Chogyal has questioned the request of the Sikkim Government seeking participation and representation in our political institutions.

(b) The Government of Sikkim's request flows from the Government of Sikkim Act, 1974 which was unanimously passed by the Sikkim Assembly and was promulgated by the Chogyal on the 4th July, 1974

The Constitution (36th Amendment) Bill passed by our Parliament was only in response to the request of the Government of Sikkim.

Construction of roads in Manipur, Tripura and Meghalaya

2498 PROF NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR· Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state·

(a) the total length of roads being constructed by the Border Road Division in Manipur, Tripura and Meghalaya; and

(b) the total expenditure involved in each one of these cases?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) The total length of roads being constructed by Border Roads Organisation in these States is as below:—

	Kms
(i) Manipur	458
(ii) Tripura	198
(iii) Meghalaya	244

(b) The total likely expenditure involved on the above roads will be approximately Rs. 18 crores, Rs. 8 crores and Rs. 7 crores respectively.

Indo-Soviet Economic Commission

2499. SHRI R. S. PANDEY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indo-Soviet Economic Commission meeting was held in September, 1974; and

(b) if so, the conclusions of the meeting?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): (a) The Indo-Soviet Commission on Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation held its second meeting in Moscow from September 17 to 19, 1974.

(b) Both sides examined questions relating to the diverse fields of economic cooperation between the two countries, reviewed progress made and discussed future cooperation. Cooperation was envisaged in the expansion of the steel plants in Bhilai and Bokaro, heavy machine building, power equipment, coal and ore mining, oil exploration and production, projects in third countries, trade exchanges and science and technology.

Extension of Yogic exercise facility to other C.G.H.S. beneficiaries

2500. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to extend the facility of yogic exercise at training camp run under the Central Government Health Service Scheme at Chitragupta Road Dispensary, New Delhi to other C.G.H.S. beneficiaries; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K M ISHAQUE): (a) and (b). A camp was opened in C.G.H.S. Dispensary, Chitragupta Road for imparting training in yogic exercise for two weeks from 23-9-1974. This was subsequently extended by three more fortnights. So far 273 beneficiaries attended the four camps organised at Chitragupta Road. A yoga training camp was also run on an experimental basis in R.K. Puram during the latter half of September, 1974. More camps will be opened to cater to other areas if the response from the beneficiaries continues to be encouraging.

Overhaul of top management of Durgapur Steel Plant

2501. SHRI VEKARIA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a thorough overhaul of the top management of the Durgapur Steel Plant is under consideration; and

(b) if so, whether the overhaul envisaged will also take into account the frequent labour trouble and the consequent fall in production?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Steel supply to Gujarat State

2502. SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether steel supply to the State of Gujarat has been very low;

(b) whether as a result thereof large number of buildings which are being constructed could not be completed; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken to improve the steel supply to the State Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) to (c). Under the present system of dis-

tribution of steel, there is no State-wise allocation. Despatches from the main steel plants are regulated by the Steel Priority Committee after taking into account the end-use for which steel is required, availability in a particular period and the competing demands.

The position of availability of steel required for construction of buildings has since improved No complaint of shortage has been received from the consumers in Gujarat in this regard.

Visit by Indian delegation to Rumania

2503 SHRI Y ESWARA REDDY. Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state·

(a) whether an Indian delegation with that Government for the exhad visited Rumania for discussions pansion of trade between the two countries; and

(b) if so, the subjects discussed and the broad features of agreement reached?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS)· (a) An Indian delegation visited Rumania to participate in the first meeting of the Indo-Romanian Joint Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation, held in Bucharest from 16 to 23 September, 1974.

(b) The Joint Commission reviews and makes recommendations on the entire range of economic relations between the two countries As such the discussions held covered a large number of subjects Regarding trade matters, both sides reviewed the growth of trade between the two countries and examined the possibilities of further stepping it up The Indian side expressed its interest in enlarging the percentage of its non-traditional exports to Romania. The Romanian side agreed to cooperate in this, to the extent possible. Discussions were also held regarding the possibilities of establishing long-term arrangements for the exchange of commodities of mutual interest, such as iron ore, chemical fertilisers, oil and refinery equipment etc. These discussions will be continued further during the visit of the Rumanian Trade delegation to New Delhi in the second half of November, 1974.

Government incentives to new entrepreneurs of Mini Steel Plants

2504 SHRI B V NAIK Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 474 on the 14th November, 1974 regarding Production of Mini Steel Plants and state:

(a) the number of Mini Steel Plants which are new entrepreneurs and how many are old industries; and

(b) the incentives provided to the new entrepreneurs by Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) Statistical data on these lines are not maintained, as the industrial licence applications do not call for information on the earlier or other activities of the applicants

(b) There are no incentives specifically for new entrepreneurs

U.P. Election Tour of Prime Minister

2505. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state·

(a) whether the entire expenditure in connection with the U. P. Election tour of the Prime Minister has been

debited to the Air Force Account as admitted by Shri B. R. Bowry, Director Public Relations, P.I.B., New Delhi recently;

(b) if so, the total amount debited; and

(c) the name of the account to which it is debited?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). A sum of Rs. 1,69,554.74 payable by the Prime Minister in connection with the use of IAF aircraft during the Prime Minister's election tours in Uttar Pradesh and other States during February 1974 has been recovered and credited to Air Force account.

(c) The recovery is booked under Major Head 071, Main Head-I, Receipts from Services and Supplies, Minor Head (a)-Airlift charges.

Erection of boundary pillars on Indo-Bangladesh border

2506. SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state the time by which the boundary pillars are expected to be erected to indicate the boundary line between India and Bangladesh?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): In undemarcated sectors, Boundary pillars will be erected when demarcation is completed. In demarcated areas boundary pillars have been erected. It is not possible to give any specific time limit by which all the pillars will be erected as this depends upon the progress in the survey work which can be generally carried out during the winter when the weaker is equitable.

कच्चा लोहा निर्यात करने वाले अन्य देशों के साथ समझौता

2507. श्री भारत सिंह चौहान : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कच्चा लोहा निर्यात करने के लिए भारत का किन-किन देशों के साथ समझौता हुआ है ; और

(ख) यह समझौता कब हुआ था और इस समझौते के अन्तर्गत इन देशो को प्रति वर्ष कितना कच्चा लोहा निर्यात किया जा रहा है और यह समझौता किस-किस देश से कब-कब समाप्त होगा ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद): (क) और (ख): 31-3-74 को कच्चे लोहे के निर्यात के लिए

बकाया समझौतो के बारे मे जानकारी नीचे दी गई है :—

(मात्रा टनो में है)

गन्तव्य स्थान	समझौते की तारीख	समझौते मे दी गई मात्रा	31-3-1974 तक वर्षवार निर्यात की गई मात्रा		समझौते के समाप्त होने की तारीख**
सोवियत रूस	17-6-1972	500,000	1972-73	185,800	31-12-1974
			1973-74	237,600	
जापान	9-4-1973	50,000	1973-74	8,100	31-3-1975
		50 000			
जापान/तायवान फिलिपाइन/दक्षिणी कोरिया	21-4-1973	50,000	,,	11,085	31-3-1975
		50 000			
जापान/सिंगापुर, क्वालालम्पुर	4-5-1973	20,000	,,	9,200	31-12-1974
जापान/फिलिपाइन/ तायवान/दक्षिणी कोरिया/सिंगापुर	24-7-1973	25,000	शून्य		31-3-1975
		25 000			
जापान/फिलिपाइन/ तायवान/दक्षिणी कोरिया/सिंगापुर	28-7-1973	25 000	शून्य		31-3-1975
		25 000			
जापान/फिलिपाइन/ तायवान/दक्षिणी कोरिया/सिंगापुर	29-8-1973	25,000	शून्य		31-3-1975
		25,000			

**वास्तव मे समझौते की समाप्ति की तारीख से आशय जहाज पर लदान के कार्यक्रम से है और यदि माल का लदान इस कार्यक्रम के अनुसार नही होता तो भी समझौता समाप्त नही होता है।

Permission for Medical Research and Training granted to Johns Hopkins University

2508 PROF MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state

(a) whether permission has been granted to the Johns Hopkins University's Centre for Medical Research and Training to work on research project in India,

(b) if so, since when the research scholars are working in India, and

(c) whether they have been using CIA's proprietary aircraft for their travel in India and Nepal?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A K M ISHAQUE) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The research scholars of the Johns Hopkins University, CMRT, Calcutta had been working in India since the 1st April, 1963, but the period for which the research schemes of the said Centre were approved by the Government expired on the 30th September, 1973.

(c) The required information is not available.

Resignation of high ranking military officers due to supersession

2509. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of high-ranking military personnel have resigned or sought premature retirement during the year 1974;

(b) if so, the facts thereof, including the names and ranks of such personnel;

(c) whether in course of promoting and giving new assignments of posting, some senior military personnel have been superseded;

(d) if so, the names of personnel who have been superseded and by whom; and

(e) the rationale behind such supersession?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) and (b) No high ranking military officer has resigned during the names and ranks of officers of and above the rank of Brigadier who retired prematurely during 1974 and the reasons therefor are—

(1) Lt. Gen. B. N. Sarkar	No reason was given by the office
(2) Brig. Hari Singh	To look after aged parents and civil rehabilitation.
(3) Brig. V. K. Ghai	For absorption in his civil appointment
(4) Brig. A. S. Mann.	To look after aged parented and property no prospects of such promotion.
(5) Brig. S. S. Hayer	Supersession.
(6) Brig S. P. Bakshi	Supersession
(7) Brig. S. C. Bhattacharyya	Renabilitation in civil employment.
(8) Brig. Amarjit Singh	Supersession.
(9) Brig. M. Y. Mudabidri	For absorption in his civil appointment.

(c) to (e). Promotions of officers in the Army are based not only on seniority, but also on comparative merit These are made on the recommendation of appropriate Selection Boards which are approved by Government. Since, promotion is made by selection, supersession of officers of lower merit is sometimes inevitable.

Prices of Iron

2510 SHRI BHARAT SINGH CHOWHAN: SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA.

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

(a) the prices of iron during January 1971 and January, 1974, and

(b) the broad outlines of Government's efforts during the intervening period to reduce or maintain the prices of iron?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) and (b). The prices of pig iron during January 1971 and January 1974 were Rs 450 and Rs 700 per M/T respectively for railhead station inclusive of excise duty These prices are in respect of standard foundry Grade-3 High Marganese Price increase in pig iron was due mainly to increase in cost of coal prices, freights, excise duty etc

Bonus for employees in Banking industry

2511 SHRI P. M MEHTA:
SHRI P. A. SAMINATHAN:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state

(a) whether Bonus Review Committee has recommended that the general basis for determining bonus for employees in the banking industry should be prescribed in the Statute relating to Bonus;

(b) whether the Committee has also recommended that the special features of banking companies incorporated in the present legislation should continue;

(c) if so, the other recommendations made in regard to the employees of banking industry; and

(d) how many of them have been accepted?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) (a) to (d) The Bonus Review Committee set up by the Government has, in its report, made recommendations/observations on various aspects of bonus payments including the payment of bonus in banking industry These are under study

Adulteration in samples taken by the Civic Staff during 1973-74

2512. SHRI N. E. HORO:
SHRI K. MALLANNA:
SHRI SHANKAR DAYAL SINGH:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Delhi Corporation has Launched prosecution against certain firm, establishments and Government-run hotels and concerns, some of whose products have been found adulterated as per samples taken by the civic staff during 1973-74; and

(b) if so, the names and addresses of the firms and establishments, samples of whose products have been found adulterated and action taken against them during the last six months?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A K M ISHAQUE) (a) Yes

(b) A statement is enclosed. All the persons involved in adulteration have been prosecuted under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954

Details of firms and Establishmetns prosecuted under prevention of food adulteration act during the period 1.4.74 to 0.9.74 by Delhi Municipal Corporation

Sl.No.	Name of the commodity in wihich adulteration detected.	Date of Sampling	Parties prosecuted.
1.	One sample Suji	24-4-74	M/s Modi Floor Mills, Delhi.
2.	One sample of Suji	24-4-74	M/s Punjab Flour Mills, Delhi.
3.	One sample of Ice Cream	4-7-74	M/s Joy Ice Cream Ltd, Bangalore.
4.	One sample of Chilly Sauce	18.7.74	M/s Sueng Chung Factory, Calcutta
5.	Do (Sil)	6.6.74	M/s Rallis India Ltd, Bombay.

1	2	3	4
6.	One sample of Gola Milk Toffee	20.8.74	The Hindustan Sugar Mill Ltd., Bombay.
7.	One sample of Tomato Sauce.	20.8.74	Rajdoot Hotel and its Partners.
8.	One sample of Toned Milk	20.8.74	Do
9.	One sample of Besan	20.8.74	Do
10.	One sample of Maida	20.8.74	Do
11.	One sample of Chicken Roasted.	9.7.74	Vikram Hotel and its Directors.
12.	One sample of Cows Milk.	9.7.74	Do
13.	One sample of Chilly sauce.	9.7.74	Do
14.	One sample of Cow Milk.	9.7.74	Do
15.	One sample of Besan	9.7.74	Management of Qutab Hotel.
16.	One sample of Toned Milk.	9.7.74	Do
17.	One sample of Chilly sauce.	4.9.74	Management of Tera Hotel and Manufacturing Co.
18.	One sample of Atta	6.9.74	Management of Agra Hotel.
19.	One sample of Cows Milk.	6.9.74	Do

Manufacture and sale of spurious drugs

2513. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT. Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state how many cases of the manufacture or sale of spurious or substandard drugs were detected during 1972-73, 1973-74 and 1974-75 upto 31st October, 1974, State-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M ISHAQUE) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Visit by Foreign Dignitaries

2514 SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) the foreign dignitaries who have visited India during the current calendar year; and

(b) the effect of these visits on political and economic ties of India with their nations?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): (a) A list of foreign dignitaries whose visits to India during the current year were handled by this Ministry, is placed on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library See* No LT-8604/74]

(b) These visits helped further in promoting the existing cordial political and economic relations between India and these countries.

नेपाल में त्रिशूली पन-बिजली परियोजना पर काम कर रहे भारतीयों का पुलिस संरक्षण

*2515. **श्री चन्दूलाल चन्द्राकर**: क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या नेपाल में त्रिशूली पन-बिजली परियोजना पर कार्य कर रहे भारतीय मिशन के कर्मचारियों के लिये पुलिस संरक्षण प्रदान करने की माग की गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां तो इन भारतीयों की संख्या कितनी है , और

(ग) स्थिति का पूरा ब्यौरा क्या है ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री बिपिनपाल दास) (क) जी हां ।

(ख) 46

(ग) त्रिशली पन-बिजली परियोजना के स्थानीय भरती के कर्मचारियों ने अपने वेतनादि से संबद्ध आन्दोलन के सिलसिले में 20 अक्तूबर, 1974 को इस परियोजना के कार्यकारी इंजीनियर को करीब 6 घंटे तक घेराव में रखा था ।

इसके बाद काठमाण्डू स्थित हमारे राजदूतावास ने नेपाल के विदेश मंत्रालय के साथ इस मामले को उठाया और उनसे निवेदन किया कि कानून और व्यवस्था स्थापित की जाये जिससे परियोजना का काम ठीक तरह से चल सके । नैपाल सरकार ने आश्वासन दिया कि पूरी हिफाजत की जायेगी । परियोजना के मुख्य इंजीनियर और अधीक्षक इंजीनियर ने भी विभिन्न नेपाली अफसरों से बातचीत की और उन्हें स्थिति के बारे में बताया ।

उसके बाद से स्थानीय अधिकारियों ने कानून और व्यवस्था बनाये रखने के लिए कदम उठाये हैं और इसके बाद गड़बड़ नहीं हुई है और न ही काम में कोई रुकावट डाली गई है ।

सरकारी क्षेत्र में कम्पनियां और निगम

2516. श्री चन्दूलाल चन्द्राकर: क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उनके मंत्रालय के अन्तर्गत सरकारी क्षेत्र में कितनी कम्पनियां और निगम हैं और उनमें अलग-अलग कितनी पूंजी लगी हुई है ,

(ख) पिछले तीन वर्षों में प्रत्येक कम्पनी या निगम की कितनी हानि या लाभ हुआ है ; और

(ग) क्या उन्हें घाटे में चलाने के लिये कोई कदम उठाया जा रहा है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री ऐ० के० एम० इसहाक): (क) केवल एक अर्थात् हिन्दुस्तान एंटीबायो

लिमिटेड, त्रिवेन्द्रम, जिसकी पूंजी 80 लाख रुपये है ।

(ख) 1971–72—15 89 लाख रुपये (शुद्ध लाभ)

1972–73—15 60 लाख रुपये (शुद्ध लाभ)

1973–74—10.55 लाख रुपये (शुद्ध हानि)

(ग) 1973–74 के दौरान हुई हानि के कारणों तथा कम्पनी के काम-काज में सुधार करने के तरीकों के बारे में छानबीन की जा रही है ।

Rejection in taking products of Hindustan Latex Limited, Trivandrum

2517 SHRI VAYALAR RAVI Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state

(a) whether the Family Planning Department has rejected large supplies of the products of the Hindustan Latex Limited, Trivandrum, and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps taken by Government to help that company to avoid stockpiling their products?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A K M. ISHAQUE): (a) and (b) Only such batches of the condoms produced by the Hindustan Latex Limited as did not satisfy the statutory standards of quality prescribed under the Rules of the Drugs Control Act are not accepted. The Management of the H.L.L is taking steps to ensure the maintenance of quality.

Shady deals by Rajen Babu T. B. Hospital, Kingsway Camp, Delhi

2518. SHRI Y ESWARA REDDY. Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state.

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the alleged shady deals worth over one lakh rupees regarding the purchase of hospital beds, bedside lockers etc. by the Rajen Babu T. B. Hospital, Kingsway Camp, Delhi; and

(b) if so, whether any investigations were conducted into this matter and if so, the action being taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A K. M. ISHAQUE) (a) A report to this effect had appeared in the Press.

(b) The matter was investigated departmentally as well as by the Vigilance Department of Municipal Corporation of Delhi. No irregularity was detected

Accident in Khas Joyrampur Colliery

2519 SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state

(a) whether two coal miners were killed and a few got injured when the underground roof caved in at Khas Joyrampur Colliery of the Bharat Coking Coal Limited;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) whether compensation was given to the families of the deceased?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) Yes, two coal miners were killed; and two got injured in an accident that took place in Joyrampur Colliery.

(b) The accident which took place on 22-10-1974 was due to the sudden fall of roof.

(c) Ex-gratia payment of Rs. 200 per family has already been paid by management. Compensation has not yet been paid.

Criminal cases under E. P. F. Act against M/s. Banshidhar and Sons and Vijoy Talkies, Monghyr

2520 SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state.

(a) whether criminal cases under Section 14 of the E P F Act, 1952 filed in the year 1968-69 against M/s Banshidhar and Sons, Monghyr and Vijoy Talkies Monghyr are still pending in the Lower court, and

(b) if so, the action taken by the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner, Patna, Bihar to expedite the disposal of the said cases?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) Yes

(b) The Regional Provident Fund Commissioner has been making efforts for expeditious disposal of the cases

Criminal cases under E P.F Act, 1952 against M/s Nawrang Lal Agrawala of Hazaribagh

2521 SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state

(a) whether a good number of criminal cases under section 14 of the Employees Provident Funds Act, 1952 filed against M/s. Nawrang Lal Agrawala of Hazaribagh ended in acquittal as the Provident Fund Inspector on whose recommendations the said establishment was covered, failed to prove his report; and

(b) if so, the action taken for filing an appeal against the acquittal and the action taken against the erring Inspector?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) and (b). The information is not readily available and is being collected It will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course

कटिहार, बिहार में कालाजार रोग को फैलने से रोकना

2522. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या बिहार के कटिहार जिले में 15 वर्ष के बाद "कालाजार" रोग फैलने के समाचार मिले हैं,

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या कटिहार जिले में मनिहारी के निकट मदीनीपुर ग्राम के 40 रोगियों का वहां पर इलाज किया गया था;

(ग) क्या इस रोग के इलाज के लिये अपेक्षित टीका का उत्पादन कम होने के कारण, वे वास्तविक मूल्य से 30 गुना मूल्य पर भी उपलब्ध नहीं है, और

(घ) इस रोग को फैलने से रोकने के लिये सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री ऐ० के० एम० इसहाक) : (क) से (घ). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

Requirement of Ships by Shipping Corporation of India

2523. SHRI V. MAYAVAN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the total requirement of ships by the Shipping Corporation of India at present; and

(b) the steps being taken to meet the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H M. TRIVEDI): (a) The Shipping Corporation of India have a proposal to acquire 32 additional ships involving an aggregate of 6.96 lakhs GRT, in the first phase of their fleet expansion scheme during 5th Plan. Presently, the Corporation have a fleet of 112 ships totalling 17.11 lakhs GRT.

(b) Despite severe constraints like sharp escalation in ship prices, difficulties in raising foreign exchange loans, the Shipping Corporation of India are exploring all avenues for acquiring these ships on suitable terms of credit.

Setting up of 1000 mini steel plants

2524. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether he said that 1000 mini steel plants would be set up and that the target of 120 million tonnes of steel would be achieved by the turn of the century; and

(b) the quantum of sponge iron that is being produced indigenously that will be the most important input for these plants?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) The former Minister of Steel and Mines had expressed a personal view that 1,000 mini steel plants could be set up by the end of this country.

(b) So far, there has been no production of sponge iron on a commercial scale in this country. However, several experiments have been carried out at the National Metallurgical Laboratory, Jamshedpur and the initial results are encouraging. Seven State Industrial Development Corporations have been granted Letters of Intent for setting up sponge iron units but these schemes are still in the initial stages.

Amendment of Prevention of Food Adulteration Act

2525 SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state·

(a) whether under the present prevention of Food Adulteration Act the hand of the law falls on retailers and distributors rather than on manufacturers or producers of adulterated goods;

(b) whether the Act makes any difference between adulterated and sub-standard food;

(c) whether representatives of his Ministry attended a symposium in Delhi on 'Adulteration and its solution'; and

(d) if so, whether he proposes to amend the Act in the light of the discussion and representations made to him?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A K M ISHAQUE) (a) No

(b) No All food articles falling below the prescribed standards are deemed to be adulterated

(c) A representative of the Ministry of Health and Family Planning attended a Workshop on Prevention of Food Adulteration organised by the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry in October, 1974

(d) A Bill to amend the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act is already under the consideration of a Joint Committee of Parliament who will no doubt take all relevant factors into consideration

Acquisition of Headquarters Buildings of garstwhile Free India Provisional Government in Singapore

2526 SHRI SAMAR GUHA Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether the buildings used as the headquarters of the Free India Provisional Government under Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose and for the residential purpose of the President of that Government are of great historical importance for the Indian Nation

(b) if so, whether Government made any effort to acquire these two buildings at Singapore, and

(c) if not, whether Government propose to initiate discussion with the friendly Government of Singapore for the purpose?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS) (a) to (c). While Government recognize that the buildings in question are of historical significance, it has not been considered appropriate for Government to initiate any action for their acquisition

Difficulty in Navigation to Ships in Calcutta Port for want of water from Ganga

2527 SHRI SAMAR GUHA Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state

(a) whether with the approaching winter, navigability of incoming and outgoing ships to and from Calcutta Port is getting difficult for want of flushing water from the Ganga, if so, its effect on Calcutta Port,

(b) whether the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation has been approached for expediting the completion of th project for release of promised quantum of Ganga water to the Hooghli,

(c) if so whether any firm date has been given by the Ministry of Agriculture and irrigation in respect of release of Ganga water to the Hooghly, and

(d) if not the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H M TRIVEDI) (a) Owing to silting in the reaches below Calcutta draught that can be permitted to incoming and outgoing ships to and from Calcutta has to be restricted in the months from February onwards This occurs mainly due to progressive deterioration of the river and inadequate flushing water from the Ganga

(b) Close liaison is maintained by the Calcutta Port Commissioners with the Farakka Barrage Project and the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation for expediting completion of the Project

(c) The feeder canal of the Farakka Barrage Project is expected to be completed by the end of this year and thereafter the Project will be commissioned. The allocation of the fair-weather flow of the Ganga is under discussion between the Governments of India and Bangladesh.

(d) Does not arise.

Sino-Pak Armed build-up along Kashmir Border

2528. SHRI SAMAR GUHA Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Prime Minister's recent visit to Leh in Kashmir was related to the report of Sino-Pak armed build-up along Kashmir borders;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) the nature and objectives of Sino-Pak armed build-up?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise

(c) No reports indicating any Sino-Pak armed build-up along the borders have come to notice.

विदेश मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री बिपिनपाल दास) : (क) गुट निरपेक्ष आन्दोलन की परिधि में आज 70 से अधिक देश आते है। गुट निरपेक्ष आन्दोलन की बढ़ती हुई शक्ति ने विश्व के राजनीतिक स्वरूप में परिवर्तन लाने में बहुत सहायता मिली है जिसके परिणामस्वरूप प्रतिद्वन्द्वी शक्ति-गुटों के बीच तनाव कम हुआ है और बड़े राष्ट्र अब गुट निरपेक्षता को एक रचनात्मक शक्ति स्वीकार करने लगे है। ये घटनाएं और एक के बाद दूसरे गुट निरपेक्ष देशों के सम्मेलनों में शामिल होने वाले देश की निरंतर बढ़ती हुई संख्या गुट निरपेक्ष आन्दोलन की सफलता का प्रमाण है।

(ख) गुट निरपेक्ष आन्दोलन की सफलता के लिए इस बात का सुनिश्चय करना अनिवार्य है कि गुट निरपेक्ष देशों की स्वाधीनता और प्रभुसत्ता, जिसमें आर्थिक स्वतंत्रता भी शामिल है, पूरी तरह सुरक्षित हो, सुदृढ़ हो और उसकी गारंटी दी गई हो। 1973 में अल्जीयर्स में आयोजित गुट निरपेक्ष देशों के शिखर सम्मेलन में वे तरीके सुझाए गए थे जिनमें यह फैसला किया जा सकता है। भारत सरकार अल्जीयर्स में लिए निर्णयों को क्रियान्वित करने के सिलसिले में दूसरे गुट निरपेक्ष देशों के साथ निकट और निरंतर सम्पर्क बनाए हुए है।

गुट निरपेक्ष नीति की सफलता

2530. **श्री विभूति मिश्र** : क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) गुट निरपेक्ष की भारतीय नीति को विश्व में कहां तक सफलता मिली है, और

(ख) इस नीति को अधिक प्रभावी बनाने हेतु अपनी शक्ति बढ़ाने के लिये सरकार द्वारा कौन-कौन से कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं?

किसानों को सस्ती दर पर लोहे की उपलब्धता

2531. **श्री विभूति मिश्र** : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने किसानों को कृषि कार्यों के लिये सस्ती दर पर लोहा उपलब्ध कराने के लिए 1974 में कोई योजना बनाई है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, उन्हे किस दर पर लोहा बेचा जायेगा और योजना की रूप रेखा क्या है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद) (क) और (ख) कृषि उपस्करो के निर्माताओ के लिए लोहा और इस्पात निम्नलिखित ढग से सप्लाई किया जा रहा है —

(1) स्टील स्क्रैप सयुक्त सयव समिति द्वारा निश्चित किये गये कोटे के अनुसार उत्पादको के स्टाकयार्डो से दिया जाता है।

(2) लोहे तथा इस्पात की अन्य सभी किस्में राज्य लघु उद्योग निगमो तथा राज्य कृषि उद्योग निगमो को सप्लाई की जाती है जो कृषि उपस्कर निर्माताओ को आगे सप्लाई करते है।

लोहे तथा इस्पात की सप्लाई स्टाक यार्ड के मूल्यो अथवा राज्य निगमो के मूल्या पर की जाती है।

उत्तर बिहार में महामारियों को रोकने के लिये सहायता

2532 **श्री विभूति मिश्र** क्या **स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सितम्बर, 1974 में बाढ़ो के दौरान उत्तर बिहार के चम्पारन जिले मे हैजा और मलेरिया ने महामारी का रूप ले लिया था, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उक्त महामारियों की रोक-थाम तथा जल को शुद्ध करने के लिये क्या सहायता प्रदान की है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री ए० के० एम० इसहाक) : (क) और (ख). राज्य सरकार से ऐसी सूचना प्राप्त नही हुई। मलेरिया उन्मूलन के राष्ट्रीय कार्यक्रम तथा हैजा नियत्रण के राष्ट्रीय कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत दी जाने वाली वित्तीय सहायता को छोड़कर इस राज्य सरकार ने अन्य किसी विशेष सहायता की माग नही की है। पीने के पानी को साफ करने के लिए अब तक बिहार को 156.50 मीट्रिक टन ब्लीचिंग पाउडर दे दिया गया है तथा 40 मीट्रिक टन पाउडर की सप्लाई की जा रही है।

Proposal for better industrial relations to increase production

2533 PROF MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have any proposals to better the industrial relations for greater production and productivity, and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) and (b). The proposed comprehensive Industrial Relations Bill is intended to bring about better industrial relations leading to greater production and productivity

N.C.L. Recommendation on reduction in statutory interval for wage revision

2534. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE. Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the inflationary trends, Government propose to implement the recommendation of the National Commission on Labour in respect of revision of wages that "statutory interval for wage revision be reduced from five to three years"; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to amend the Minimum Wages Act for the purpose?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) (a) and (b). A decision in this regard is still to be taken. However, the question of periodicity in the revision of minimum wages figured in the discussions in the Labour Ministers' Conference held at New Delhi on the 27th September, 1974, and they were advised to keep in view the recommendation of the National Commission on Labour according to which minimum wages should be revised once in three years.

Survey of site by Foreign Experts for Ship building in Maharashtra

2535. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Maharashtra had offered to bear the cost of surveying the site for shipyard at Agardanda near Murad-Janjira by the team of foreign experts;

(b) if so, whether the offer was accepted and the site has been surveyed by the team of foreign experts; and

(c) if not, the reasons why it was not accepted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A Techno-Economic Working Group of officers which had examined the technical and economic aspects of the sites recommended by various maritime States, including Maharashtra, did not find Murudjanjira (Agardanda) suitable for location of a shipyard. Only the sites recommended by the Group are being examined by the foreign consultants for preparation of Preliminary Project Reports.

B.A.L.C.O. Central Office in Delhi

2536. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central office of the B.A.L.C.O. is in Delhi in a rented premises;

(b) whether there is a proposal to move this office to Nagpur;

(c) since when this proposal is before Government; and

(d) the reasons for not implementing the proposal?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). In 1972, it was decided to shift the Registered Office to Nagpur. No suitable rented accommodation was available at Nagpur. Adequate funds for purchase of land and constructing its own building were not also available. Bharat Aluminium Company has therefore been allowed to continue its Registered Office in Delhi for the present.

U.S. Naval base in Diego Garcia

2537. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL:
SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the reported U.S. Senate's approval of $18 million for naval base in Diego Garcia, and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government of India thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The Government of India are opposed to the existence and expansion of the base, as this will aggravate tension and Great Power rivalry in the Indian Ocean and would be inconsistent with the UN resolutions aimed at the maintenance of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace

उज्जैन नरेश गिन्निंग फैक्टरी, उज्जैन द्वारा श्रमिकों की बकाया राशि का भुगतान

2538. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या मैसर्स छगनलाल पाचूलाल मोहन सदन, 6/4 स्नेहलता गंज, इंदौर ने उज्जैन नरेश गिन्निंग फैक्टरी आगर रोड उज्जैन में काम करने वाले बहुत से श्रमिकों की छटनी कर दी है,

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इन श्रमिकों को भविष्य निधि का भुगतान नहीं किया गया है, और

(ग) इस फर्म के विरुद्ध सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है तथा यह कार्यवाही कब तक पूरी हो जायगी ?

श्रम मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री बालगोविन्द वर्मा) भविष्य निधि प्राधिकारियों ने निम्न प्रकार सूचित किया है —

(क) जी हां, नरेश गिन्निंग, प्रेस्सिंग एण्ड आयरन मिल्स के 34 कर्मचारियों की सितम्बर, 1973 और मई, 1974 में छटनी की गई थी।

(ख) जी नहीं। मिल के भूतपूर्व कर्मचारियों ने भविष्य निधि जमा राशियों को वापिस लेने के लिए दरखास्त नहीं दी है। इसलिए दावे के निपटान का प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(ग) उपर्युक्त (ख) में बताई गई स्थिति को ध्यान में रखते हुए कोई कार्यवाही करने की आवश्यकता नहीं है।

Man-hours lost due to power shedding in Punjab

2539 SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state

(a) the number of man-hours lost due to power shedding in Punjab in 1973-74 and upto November, 1974,

(b) whether small scale industries have been closed due to the power shedding and scarcity of raw materials during the said period, and

(c) if so, the measures taken by Government to improve the situation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) (a) to (c). The matter falls essentially in the State sphere The Ministry of Labour have no information about the number of man-hours lost due to power shedding and the reported closure of small-scale industries due to power shedding in Punjab According to available information, Punjab like Haryana was almost entirely dependent upon power from Bhakra which had a serious shortage of water inflow this year, resulting in reduced supply of energy from the Bhakra system to the States in the Northern Region including Punjab As a result, industrial production in the State is reported to have been adversely affected The Ministry

of Energy are closely monitoring the implementation of various measures designed to reduce power shortage and improve power availability in the country.

Expansion of Transport facilities in Punjab during Fifth Plan

2540. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any target of transport facilities to be expanded during the first year of Fifth Plan has been finalised for Punjab; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI): (a) and (b). An outlay of Rs. 275 00 lakhs is envisaged for expansion of Road Transport facilities in the State Plan of Punjab during 1974-75.

Restructure of Indian Council of Medical Research

2541. SHRI DHAMANKAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proposal to restructure the Indian Council of Medical Research is under consideration of Government; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE): (a) and (b). A proposal to restructure the Indian Council of Medical Research is under consideration of the Government and no final shape has been given to the proposal.

Liberalisation of loan terms to Shipping companies

2542. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have liberalised the terms and conditions of the loans to shipping companies; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines and objectives thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI): (a) Yes.

(b) The existing terms relating to debt equity ratio to be maintained by loanee shipping companies and the securities to be offerd by them have been relaxed. The details are as under :—

(i) The debt equity ratio to be observed by shipping companies has been liberalised upto a maximum of 10:1. This will be in respect of cases where Shipping Development Fund Committee gives only a guarantee and not loans.

(ii) The security cover which the loanee shipping companies had to offer hitherto at the rate of 133-1/3 per cent of the outstanding amount of loan or of the guarantee, if any, issued in respect of the loan, has been reduced to 120 per cent. The loanee shipping company would, however, be required to insure the ship in question for an amount not less than 133-1/3 per cent of the loan/guarantee amount.

The above relaxation will not be applicable as a general rule, but only in special circumstance and in specific cases.

These relaxations will, besides helping well established shipping companies to raise the necessary loan capital to purchase ships whose prices

have escalated in recent times, also enable the smaller shipping companies to have more free assets for expansion.

Visit to India by Chief Minister of Sikkim

2543 SHRI C JANARDHANAN
SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA
SHRI C K CHANDRAPPAN
SHRI N. K. SANGHI.

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chief Minister of Sikkim visited India on the 3rd November, 1974 and

(b) if so, the subjects discussed with him and the outcome thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINJAL DAS) (a) Yes Sir, the Chief Minister of Sikkim, Shri Kazi Lhendup Dorji accompanied by his two Cabinet colleagus, Shri K C Pradhan, Minister for Agriculture and Animal Husbandary and Shri Rinzing Lepcha Minister for Public Works visited New Delhi from 3rd to 6th November, 1974

(b) During their stay in New Delhi the Sikkim Chief Minister and his colleagues held discussions with the Prime Minister Foreign Minister and several other Ministers of the Government of India The Chief Minister appraised the Government of India of the political situation currently prevailing in Sikkim During these discussions the question of giving additional assistance for the development programmes in Sikkim was also taken up These discussions were of a general nature and follow-up action would be taken at the official level in relation to specific development schemes. The Government of India assured them of their willingness to extend all necessary assistance for speedy implementation of Sikkim's development plans The Government also extended full sympathy and support to the popularly elected Government of Sikkim.

Threat to Nation's Health

2544 SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE. Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are aware of the mounting threat to the nation's health due to Filariasis, Malaria, Cholera, Tuberculosis, Leprosy and Dengue which loom largely over the country in new forms, and

(b) if so, the proposals to resist this new danger?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A K M ISHAQUE) (a) There does not seem to be any such threat to the nation's health except in the case of Malaria the incidence of which has gone up

(b) The national programmes for the eradication/control of Filaria, Malaria Cholera, Tuberculosis and Leprosy are being contnued during the Fifth Year Plan period as Centrally sponsored schemes. These programmes are reviewed from time to time and action as necessary is taken for their proper implementation In so far as Dengue is concerned, anti-larvel and anti-adult mosquitoes measures are being taken against Aedas Aegypti which is the mosquito responsible for the transmission of this disease

Export of serum from Bombay

2545 SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that some agencies in Bombay are exporting serum;

(b) whether Government are considering to ban such export in view of acute blood shortage in the country; and

(c) if so, the steps taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). The Government are considering a proposal to impose ban on the export of whole human blood/plasma and all products derived from human blood except human Gamma Globulin and Human Serum Albumin manufactured from human placenta and human placental blood.

Setting up of Evaluation Committee to examine working of N C C

2546. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:
SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have constituted the Evaluation Committee to go into the working of N C C.;

(b) if so, the terms of reference of the Committee; and

(c) the time by which the committee will submit its report to the Union Government?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) to (c). Government set up an NCC Evaluation Committee, under the Chairmanship of Dr. G. S. Mahajani, Vice Chancellor, Pune University in December 1972. The Terms of reference to this Committee were :—

(i) to evaluate the work of the NCC programme since its inception, with specific reference to its aims and objectives;

(ii) to recommend measures necessary for changes in the aims and objectives, organisation and training of the NCC programme and consequential financial/administrative arrangements. In making these recommendations, the Committee was to take into account the activities covered by the National Service Scheme and National Sports Organisation in the sphere of youth development.

2. The Committee submitted its report to Government in January, 1974. The recommendations of this Committee are under examination.

Misappropriation of funds and misuse of Family Planning Materials

2547. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:
SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have received any complaint about the misuse of family planning materials and misappropriation of funds by the officials in charge of Family Planning in some States; and

(b) if so, the names of such States and what steps Government have proposed to take to stop it?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE): (a) and (b) Some complaints were received from Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh.

State Governments have been taking appropriate action wherever any delinquency is established.

Decline in production of Blast furnace at Bokaro Steel Ltd.

2548. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA. Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state·

(a) the monthly production of blast furnace at Bokaro Steel Ltd, between the period April to August, 1973 as compared to April-August, 1974 with reasons for the decline, if any,

(b) whether the decline has begun with the taking over by the new Managing Director of Bokaro Steel Ltd, and

(c) if so, whether the responsibility has been fixed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD). (a) The average monthly production of hot metal from the first blast furnace of Bokaro Steel Plant during the period April to August, 1974, was 54,818 tonnes against 64,125 tonnes during the corresponding period in 1973 The decline in production has been caused by lower availability of coking coal due to disruption in rail movement, particularly during April to June, 1974 and restricted coke pushing with increased cooking period resulting in poor reactivity of the blast furnace coke and high ash content in the coal The technical problems in operation of the blast furnace which impeded production in the last few months have now been resolved as a result of which 69,000 tonnes of hot metal were produced in October, 1974

(b) No, Sir

(c) Does not arise.

Memo from United Mineral Workers' Union, Singbhum, Bihar

2549 SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA· Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 3949 on the 29th August, 1974 and state:

(a) whether any decision has since been taken on the United Mineral Workers' Union's demands as stated in the memorandum dated the 24th July, 1974, if so, the facts thereof and

(b) whether it is proposed to recommend take-over of the Chiriburu Quartzite Mineral Mines, Singbhum?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) (a) and (b) The matter is receiving attention

Additional Pay and Allowances benefits to defence personnel

2550 SHRI MADHU LIMAYE Will the Minister of DFFENCE be pleased to state

(a) whether the Defence personnel have been given benefits in their pay and allowances over and above those recommended by the Pay Commission,

(b) if so the details of the favourable changes and improvements made; and

(c) the financial implications of these changes?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCF (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) (a) Yes Sir,

(b) The details are given in the enclosed statement

(c) The additional expenditure involved in the improvements over the recommendations of the Pay Commission is estimated to be approximately Rs 88 50 crores per annum.

Border demarcation between Burma and India

2551. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE:
SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO:
SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the border demarcation work with Burma has been completed;

(b) whether in the name of demarcating the border on the ground some Indian territory has been transferred to Burma; and

(c) if so, the details of the area so transferred?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): (a) No, Sir.

No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise

Improvement in relations with France

2552. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India think that there is scope for further improvement of relations with France;

(b) if so, in what particular sphere or spheres;

(c) whether the election of the new President had any impact on Franco-India relations; and

(d) if so, in what way?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): (a) and (b). We have very close and friendly relations with France. Efforts are continually being made on both sides to strengthen these relations further in all fields.

(c) and (d). We expect our very good relations with France to continue to grow in strength in all fields during the tenure of the new President of France.

Effect of rising prices on Defence Stores purchase programme

2553. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recent inflation and phenomenal increase in prices of all goods, the Defence Ministry's stores purchase programme has been hit; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to keep the defence forces fighting trim despite the inflationary inroads into the defence budget?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) Inflation and increase in prices have had their effect on the procurement of Defence stores.

(b) Despite the escalation in prices, the fighting efficiency of the defence forces is being maintained at the required level by effecting economy wherever possible and readjustment of priorities.

China using Nepal as base for Tirades against India

2554. SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chinese Government have been using Nepal as its base for carrying out tirades against India which is against established international norms;

(b) whether the Government of India have drawn the attention of the Nepalese Government about the gross

violation of this convention and if so, on how many occasions the Nepalese Government were addressed on this issue in the recent past; and

(c) whether the Nepalese Government have actually asked the Chinese Government not to carry such a propaganda from a third country and if not, the reaction of Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): (a) The Chinese Embassy in Kathmandu has been circulating some anti-Indian material. This is against established international norms.

(b) The matter has been brought to the notice of the Government of Nepal on four occasions during the past ten weeks.

(c) The Government of Nepal has said that it is looking into the matter.

Contribution by World Health Organisation agencies for Eradication of Malaria

2555. SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) what amount is being spent by the World Health Organisation agencies in India for carrying out research for finding answers to eradicate malaria and yellow fever per year during last three years;

(b) whether World Health Organisation contributions over the years for eradication of malaria has been reduced and Government's own contributions are not sufficient enough to thwart the resurgence of malaria in the country; and

(c) whether Government have requested World Health Organisation agencies to make more funds available to carry out and adopt new methods for eradication of malaria from the country and if so, their reaction in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE): (a) The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

(b) The WHO's contribution towards the National Malaria Eradication Programme has been confined mainly to the providing of consultants, fellowships, material and equipment and travel cost of officers attending conferences and seminars. In so far as allocation of funds to the programme by the Government of India is concerned financial difficulties have arisen mainly because of the overall financial stringency combined with the heavy increase in the prices of insecticides and drugs.

(c) No.

Defence Responsibilities towards Sikkim to meet Chinese threat

2556. SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recent Chinese attitude on Sikkim's association with India and continued tirade against our country has enhanced defence responsibilities and commitments of our country towards the Himalayan kingdoms;

(b) whether there has been any augmentation of Chinese forces across the border with the change in the Chinese attitude; and

(c) if so, what steps are being taken to ensure that any threat will be met rightly and squarely?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) Government have taken note of the Chinese criticism of the decision of the Government of India to enable Representative of Sikkim to sit in the Indian Parliament. This criticism is not justified. The situation is watched carefully. This has not entailed any change in our defence responsibilities and commitments.

(b). No, Sir

(c). Does not arise in view of the reply to part (b).

Oil Spill poses problem for Indian Experts

2557 SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA
SHRI R S PANDEY

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state·

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item appearing in a local English daily on the 14th October, 1974 captioned 'oil spill poses problem for Indian Experts', and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H M TRIVEDI) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) As a result of the grounding of the American oil tanker 'TRANSHURON' there was oil spillage of about 3000 tonnes off kiltan Island (Lakshadweep) The oil that had leaked has since dispersed The oil remaining intact in 'TRANSHURON', is being transhipped to another tanker

Procedure for investment of employees Provident Fund

2558. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state

(a) whether Government propose to continue the procedure for investment of Employees' Provident Fund to the Central Government securities permanently and to others temporarily as the pattern of investment has been notified only for a few months, and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) (a). No

(b) Does not arise

Non-payment of E.P F. amount to widow of Late Maganlal Desai, Supervisor, Hanover Insurance Company, Bombay

2559 KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state

(a) whether widow of Late Shri Maganlal Desai, a Supervisor in the Hanover Insurance Company, Bombay having P F account No WB 13697 has not been paid the provident Fund amount of her late husband who expired on 11th October, 1971 so far by the West Bengal Provident Fund Commissioner, and

(b) if so, the reasons for delay and steps taken to expedite the payment thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) The Provident Fund Authorities have reported as under —

(a) and (b) The Provident Fund Amount in respect of Late Shri Manganlal Desai (Account No WB/13697/11) has already been authorised for payment On receipt of stamped receipt called for from the Claimant a cheque will be issued

Investment of employees Provident Fund

2560 KUMARI KAMALA KUMARI Will the Minister of LABOUR be be pleased to state

(a) whether all the State Governments/and Provident Fund Commissioners have been asked to follow the latest order on investment of Provident Fund; and

(b) if so, whether the report on details of investment will be examined by his Ministry?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) (a) The Regional Provident Fund Commissioner have been instructed to ensure that the pattern of investment of provident fund monies as laid down by the Central Government is followed by the exempted establishments As regards the monies pertaining to un-exempted establishments the investment is made through Reserve Bank of India, Bombay according to the approved pattern of investment

(b) The details of investment are scrutinized by the Provident Fund Organisation

Stopping of D.T.C buses in North Avenue, New Delhi

2561 KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state state

(a) whether Government are aware that no D T C bus stops in North Avenue, New Delhi although many of the D T C routes have been diverted through this area, and

(b) whether Government propose to stop all the buses which pass through North Avenue, New Delhi in that area?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H M TRIVEDI): (a) and (b) Ordinary services of D.T.C. buses passing through North Avenue have been provided three stoppages at North Avenue, and for Express and Sugam Seva one stop has been provided opposite the Enquiry Office

औद्योगिक संबंध अधिनियम और फैक्टरी अधिनियम का संशोधन

2562. श्री मूलचन्द डागा :
श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी :

क्या श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) औद्योगिक संबंध अधिनियम और फैक्टरी अधिनियम में क्या-क्या संशोधन किये जाने हैं और सरकार उन पर कब से विचार कर रही है ,

(ख) ये संशोधन कब तक किये जाने की संभावना है और

(ग) क्या केन्द्रीय मजदूर संगठनों के प्रतिनिधियों से कोई परामर्श हुआ है, यदि हां तो उनके क्या मत है और क्या प्रस्तावित विधान में उन मतों को स्थान दिया गया है ?

श्रम मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री बाल गोविन्द वर्मा) : (क) औद्योगिक संबंध विधेयक सरकार के विचाराधीन है और वह कारखाना अधिनियम 1948 में कुछ संशोधनों पर भी विचार कर रही है ।

(ख) संशोधक विधान को क्या शीघ्र प्रस्तुत करने के प्रयास किये जा रहे है।

(ग) प्रस्तावित संशोधनों को तैयार करते समय विभिन्न संबंधित पक्षों , जिनमें श्रमिकों के केन्द्रीय संगठन भी शामिल है, द्वारा समय समय पर व्यक्त किये गए विचारों को ध्यान में रखा गया है ।

परिवहन विकास परिषद् के निर्णयों का कार्यान्वयन

2563. **श्री मूलचन्द डागा :** क्या नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) परिवहन विकास परिषद की 8 नवम्बर 1973 की बैठक में क्या क्या निर्णय किये गये,

(ख) क्या सभी राज्यों ने इन निर्णयों को कार्यान्वित कर दिया है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं।

नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० त्रिवेदी (क): इस बैठक में परिवहन विकास परिषद द्वारा की गई "सड़क परिवहन" संबंधी मुख्य सिफारिशें निम्नप्रकार से हैं।

1. सड़क सुरक्षा उपायों और सड़कों के साथ साथ सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था के लिये केन्द्रीय और राज्य सरकारों द्वारा अलग अलग धन निर्धारित किया जाये।

2. मोटर गाड़ियों पर रजिस्ट्रेशन चिन्ह द्विभाषित पद्धति अर्थात रोमन और प्रादेशिक लिपियों तथा भारतीय अंकों के अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय रूप में दिखाये जाये। प्रादेशिक लिपियों में मोटर गाड़ी अधिनियम 1939 की छटी अनुसूची में अंग्रेजी अक्षरों के समूह के नियत्रण के पक्ष में मतैक्य था।

3. राज्यों को इकहरे कराधान आधार पर पर्यटक गाड़ियों के अन्तर्राज्यीय आवागमन की योजना कार्यान्वित करनी चाहिये और जोकि पहले ही सहमत हो गये थे। इस बारे में कानूनी राय ले लेनी चाहिये कि क्या केवल राज्य परिवहन उपक्रमों को ऐसी गाड़ियों के लिये परमिट देना भेदभाव पूर्ण होगा। यदि ऐसा नहीं है तो केवल इन्हीं उपक्रमों को ही परमिट दिये जाए।

4. राज्य परिवहन उपक्रमों के सभी अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय साधन जिस में मूल्य-ह्रास आरक्षण निधि शामिल थी को अपनी योजनाओं के लिये पांचवी योजना में इन उपक्रमों द्वारा उपयोग के लिये उपलब्ध किया जाये।

5. सड़क परिवहन क्षेत्र के बारे में राज्य के लिये योजना परिव्यय में वाणिज्यिक बैंकों और अन्य वित्तीय संस्थाओं से, राज्य परिवहन उपक्रम द्वारा लिया गया ऋण सम्भंजित न किया जाये।

6 राज्य परिवहन उपक्रम द्वारा कमाये गये लाभ को उसके विस्तार कार्य-क्रमों में लगाये जाने की अनुमति दी जाये।

7. केवल जल और बिजली के बाद सड़क परिवहन के विकास के लिये प्राथमिकता दी जाए।

8. त्रैमासिक प से या जब भी मांग की जाय, राज्य परिवहन निगमों को रेलवे पूंजी अंशदान उसी तरह दिया जाये, जिस तरह सरकार, अपने सार्वजनिक क्षेत्रीय उपक्रमों को इक्विटी पूजी देती है।

9 पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में कार्य कर रहे सड़क परिवहन परिचालकों को उसी प्रकार की रियायतें या प्रोत्साहन दिया जाये, जिस तरह रेलवे के बारे में किया जा रहा है। परिवाहकों को वही कर संबंधी रियायतें / राज सहायता दी जाये, जोकि पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में स्थित उद्योगों के लिये उपलब्ध थी।

10 औद्योगिक लागतों और मूल्यों के ब्यूरों की रिपोर्ट प्राप्त होने पर वाणिज्यिक गाड़ियों पर मूल्य नियन्त्रण लागू करने के लिये सरकार को विचार करना चाहिये।

11 मैसर्स अशोक लेलैंड और टेलकों द्वारा वाणिज्यिक गाड़ी चैसिस के समस्त निर्माण में राज्य परिवहन उपक्रमों के लिये अधिक आवंटन निर्धारित किया जाये।

(ख) और (ग) परिषद की सिफारिशें सलाहकारी है और विचारार्थ एवं कार्यान्वयन के लिये राज्य सरकारों को भेज दी गई है, क्योंकि सड़क परिवहन के मामले में कार्यकारी दायित्व राज्य सरकारों के पास होता है।

सिफारिश संख्या 1, 2, 3, 8 10 तथा 11, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार से संबंधित है, के संबंध में स्थिति निम्न प्रकार है —

(1) पांचवी योजना में सड़क सुविधाओं के लिये 40 लाख रुपये की व्यवस्था की परिकल्पना की गई है। योजना आयोग सड़क सुरक्षा कार्य अथवा सड़क सुविधाओं के लिये अलग से निधि की स्थापना करने के पक्ष में नहीं है। परन्तु उन्हें उन सड़क संबंधी सुविधाओं के अतिरिक्त सड़क सुरक्षा संबंधी विशेष योजनाओं के लिये धन की व्यवस्था करने के लिये उपरोक्त व्यवस्था में उपयुक्त समायोजन पर कोई आपत्ति नहीं है। सड़क सुविधाओं अथवा सड़क सुरक्षा के बारे में राज्य सरकारों से अभी तक कोई योजना प्राप्त नहीं हुई है।

(2) मोटर गाड़ी अधिनियम में आवश्यक संशोधन पर अधिनियम की 6 वीं अनुसूची के अन्तर्गत उन्हें आवंटित अक्षर-समूह का क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं में राज्य सरकारों से नियन्त्रण प्राप्त होने पर विचार किया जायेगा।

(3) विधि एवं न्याय मंत्रालय ने सलाह दी है कि यदि सभी संगत बातों के वास्तविक विचार में परिवहन अधिकरण ने पर्यटन गाड़ियों के लिये राज्य परिवहन उपक्रम को परमिट देने का निर्णय किया, तो ऐसी कार्यवाही पर कानूनी आपत्ति नहीं हो सकती। यदि राज्य सड़क परिवहन उपक्रमों को अधिमान्यता के लिये मोटर गाड़ी अधिनियम में कोई विशेष व्यवस्था की जाती है, तो यह संविधान के अन्तर्गत अनुरक्षणीय होगा। यह सलाह राज्य सरकारों को बता दी गई है।

एकल करारधान आधार पर पर्यटकों के निर्बाध आवागमन के लिये योजना के कार्यान्वयन पर कोई विशेष प्रगति नहीं हुई है। यह मामला राज्य सरकारों के साथ गुदढ़ता से उठाया जा रहा है।

(8) इस सिफारिश की रेल मंत्रालय तथा संबंधित राज्य सरकारों के साथ परामर्श से जांच की जा रही है।

(10) 3 टन से अधिक की वाणिज्यिक गाड़ियों के मूल्य पर औपचारिक नियन्त्रण करना बंद किया गया है इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुये ऐसी गाड़ियों पर संवैधानिक मूल्य नियन्त्रण आवश्यक नहीं समझा गया है।

(11) मैसर्स अशोक लेलैन्ड तथा टैलको अपनी यात्री गाड़ी चेसिस उत्पादन का 50 प्रतिशत राज्य परिवहन उपक्रमों को पहले से ही सप्लाई कर रहे हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त, राज्य परिवहन उपक्रमों की प्राथमिकता, तथा आयोगता यथादर्श आधार पर, उनकी आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति के लिये गाड़ियां दी जाती है।

केन्द्रीय सड़क परिवहन निगम लिमिटेड को समाप्त करना

2564. श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री 25 फरवरी, 1974 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 707 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सड़क परिवहन निगम लिमिटेड को समाप्त करने का निर्णय इस बीच ले लिया गया है, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो वह क्या है ?

नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० त्रिवेदी). (क) जी, नहीं (ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

औषधियां अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत पट्टियों के कपड़े व गाज कपड़े के लिये नियत विशिष्टियां

2565. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या औषधियां अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत पट्टियों के कपड़े व गाज कपड़े के लिए कोई बनावट नमूने निर्धारित है ,

(ख) क्या इस अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत उक्त बनावट नमूने सम्पूर्ण भारत के लिये एक समान हैं अथवा विभिन्न प्रदेशों के स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालयों द्वारा इसे निर्धारित किया जाता है . और

(ग) पट्टियों के कपड़े और गाज कपड़े को उक्त अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत लेने के क्या कारण है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री ए० के० एम० इसहाक) : (क) गाज (अवशोषक गाज) के नमूने भारतीय भेषज संहिता (1955) के पहले संस्करण में निर्धारित है औषध एवं प्रसाधन सामग्री अधिनियम के उपबन्धों के अनुसार निर्माताओं को इन मानकों का पालन करना पड़ता है। पट्टी के कपड़े के मानक संस्था ने निर्धारित कर रखे हैं। और राज्य औषध नियंत्रण अधिकारियों को ये ही मानक अपनाने का सुझाव दिया गया है।औषध और प्रसाधन सामग्री नियमावली में सम्मिलित करने के लिये 'अवशोषक गाज' और पट्टी के कपड़े के संशोधित मानक नमूने तय किये जा रहे है। और ऐसा करते हुये मौजूदा मानकों के पालन करने में मेडिकल ट्रेडिंग तैयार करने वालों को जो भी कठिनाईयां महसूस हो रही है उन पर गौर किया जायेगा।

(ख) औषध और प्रसाधन सामग्री अधिनियम के अधीन औषधों के मानक देश भर में एक जैसे हैं।

(ग) मेडिकल ड्रेसिंग जिनमें गाज और पट्टी का कपड़ा भी आता है दवा (ड्रग्ज) मानी जाती है और इसलिये वे औषध और प्रसाधन सामग्री अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत आ जाती है।

Expansion of TISCO

2566 SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Steering Committee appointed by Government has since examined the feasibility report prepared by Nippon Steel Corporation of Japan on the possible expansion of TISCO; and

(b) if so the broad outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD) (a). The examination has not yet been completed.

(b). Does not arise

Gallantry awards to Armed Personnel

2567. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any gallantry awards have been given to personnel of Armed Forces this year; and

(b) if so, the names and permanent addresses of the recipients?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b). The names and permanent addresses of the recipients are given below:—

Name of the recipient	Permanent Address
ASHOKA CHAKRA	
1 JC-47692 Sub Gurnam Singh, Engrs., (Posthumous)	Smt Jagir Kaur (Widow) Village : Bhullar Police Station Jadoke Tehsil : Ajnala District : Amritsar (Punjab)
KIRTI CHAKRA	
1. Capt. Haripal Singh Ahluwalia, (SS-22848) Jat Regt, (posthumous)	Sardar A. S. Ahluwalia (Father) B-15/250, Lodi Colony New Delhi-3.
2. JC-58395 NB sub Daya Nand, Jat Regt,	Village : Basbijault post office Surangarh District : Jhunjhunu (Rajasthan)
3. POTS-I 49416 Gur Iqbal singh (posthumous)	Smt Sawinder Kaur (Widow) C/o Shri Nidhan Singh, Govt. High School, Bhogpur Distt. Jullundur (Punjab).
VIR CHAKRA	
1. Wg Cdr. H. S. Gill VM, (4657), Flying pilot (posthumous)	Smt Basanti Gill (Widow) Line per Bareilly (U. P.).
2. Sqn. Ldr. M. K. Jain (5327), Flying pilot, (posthumous)	Smt. Kamlesh Jain. (Widow) 95 Mohalla Mohandrum Jullundur City (Punjab)
3. Flt Lt. G. S. Rai (9015) Flying pilot, (posthumous).	Shri Kripal Singh (Father) Village Chak Sarwan Nath P. O. Chandran, Distt Ludhiana (Punjab).
4. Flg. offr. Sudhir Tyagi (10871), Flying Pilot (Posthumous).	Shri R.S. Tyagi (Father) A-66/2536, Netaji Nagar, New Delhi.
5. 5036571 L/NK Umar Singh Gurung, gurung Gorkha Rifles (Posthumous).	Smt. Dil Maya (Widow) Village & Thum No 3 CHISAPANI Tehsil: No. 3 West, District : Kaski (Nepal).
SHAURYA CHAKRA	
1. Maj. Cyril Jonathan Elias (IC 8559), AOC.	Jai Mahal, 'A' Road. Church Gate, BOMBAY.
2. Sqn. Ldr. Tejwant Singh (7223), Flying Pilot	C/OS. Shamgara Singh, Uklana . Hissar (Haryana).
3. JC 141450 Sub Randhir Singh, Assam Rifles.	Village : Gargan P.O. Dighal District : Rohtak, Haryana.

1	2	3	4
4.	221682 Sqt.. Jagmal Singh, Photo Mechanic	Village : P.O. : District :	Kalswato-Kt-Dhani, Thubali, Barmor (Rajasthan).
5.	3809968 Hav. Des Ram, DSC	Village & P.O.	Sehlang. (Via) Kanena Khas, Mahendra Garh. Haryana.
6.	1329791 L/NK. Rama Panicker Rama Chandran, Engineers.(Posthumous).	Shri P.K. Gopala House: Village & P.O. District :	Krishnan (Father) PARICHAKADA, Panniyam Kurussi, Palghat, Kerala.

New National Highways in Fifth Plan

2588. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decision has been taken to include new National Highways in the Fifth Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, whether any road in Himachal Pradesh is also being included?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI): (a) and (b). No final decision about new additions to be made to the existing National Highway System during the 5th Plan period has yet been taken. It is, therefore, not possible to indicate at this stage the position about any road or roads in any particular State, including Himachal Pradesh, which would be taken over as a new National Highway during the current Plan period.

Rourkela Coke oven Batteries

2589. SHRI DAVENDRA SATPATHY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of coke oven batteries built at Rourkela Steel Plant by M/s. C. Otto India (P) Ltd. and the amount received by them for each battery.

(b) the life span of each of such batteries before they were repaired/rebuilt;

(c) the amount spent in the repairing/rebuilding of each such battery and the names of repairers/rebuilders; and

(d) the dates when each such battery was commissioned originally; dates when they were put to use after their repairs/rebuilding was carried out and the dates when they were kept idle for repairing?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a). One half Coke Over Battery of 40 ovens has been built recently by M/s. C. Otto India (P) Ltd. The value of the contract was Rs. 4.4 crores. The batteries relating to the 1 million and 1.8 million tonne stages were built by Dr. C. Otto and Company, a German firm.

(b) to (d). This battery has been commissioned only recently and there is no question of rebuilding or repair.

पड़ौसी देशों के साथ घनिष्ठ संबंध

2570. **श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :** क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में पड़ोसी देशों से घनिष्ठ संबंध बनाने के लिये सरकार द्वारा कौन-कौन से विशेष कदम उठाये गये हैं ; और

(ख) इसी अवधि में उन देशों द्वारा भारत के निकट आने के लिये क्या विशेष कदम उठाये गये हैं ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री श्री बिपिनपाल दास ; (क) और (ख) इस क्षेत्र के देशों के साथ भारत राजनयिक और अन्य सूत्रों के जरिये निकट और मैत्रीपूर्ण संबंध बनाने की निति का निरंतर अनुसरण कर रहा है।

निकट और पड़ोसी-के-से अच्छे संबंध बनाने की प्रक्रिया निरंतर बरती जा रही है जिस में पुराने मतभेदों की समाप्ति सभी क्षेत्रों में सहयोग और आपसी समझ -बूझ की मजबूति विशिष्ट व्यक्तियों का आवागमन, और राजनितिक , आर्थिक , तकनीकी तथा सांस्कृतिक प्रतिनिधिमंडलों का आना जाना शामिल है।

भूतपूर्व सैनिक कर्मचारियों की पेंशन में वृद्धि

2571. **श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :**
श्री सी० के० जाफर शरीफ :

क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंग कि :

(क) भूतपूर्व सैनिक कर्मचारियों की पेंशन में वृद्धि करने के बारे में सरकार की योजना क्या है ;

(ख) क्या इस बारे में कोई कार्यवाही की गई है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री ज० बी० पटनायक) : (क) से (ग), 1-1-73 को और उसके पश्चात सशस्त्र सेनाओं के सेवानिवृत अफसरों और अफसर पद से नीचे के कर्मिकों की पेंशन बढ़ाने के प्रश्न पर तृतिय वेतन आयोग की सिफरिशों के प्रकाश में सरकार द्वारा सक्रिय रुप से विचार किया जा रहा है। 1-1-73 से पूर्व सेवा निवृत असैनिक पेंशनरों के लिए मंजूर की गई तदर्भ राहतों को सशस्त्र सेनाओं के पेंशनरों, के लिये भी मंजूर कर दिया गया है।

Shortage of medicines in Government Hospitals

2572. SHRI P. M. MEHTA:
MEHTA:
SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM:
SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether dispensaries of Government in the country are facing acute shortage of medicines and other amenities for the last six months which has adversely affected the people and increased the deaths; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE): (a) and (b). The Government Hospitals in the country have been experiencing shortage of medicines from time to time. The reasons for shortage were:—

1. Inadequate import licences issued to manufacturers for import of drugs.

2 Non-availability of glass vials.

3 Non-supply of items like Ammonium Sulphate by the Fertilizer Corporation of India.

4. Inadequate supply of certain canalised items

8. Non-availability/limited availability of drugs in the international market

This matter was discussed with all appropriate authorities and the following measures have been taken to remedy the situation:

(1) The Department of Economic Affairs have agreed to issue additional licences for import of life-saving drugs in short supply

(2) Steps have been taken to augment the supply of Glass vials.

(3) The Ministry of Food and Agriculture have agreed to release additional quantity of Ammonium Sulphate so that the requirements of the drugs units can be met

(4) It has been arranged to airlift substantial quantities of Chloroquin Phosphate for meeting the immediate requirements of the country.

(5) The Ministry of Commerce are taking action to discourage the export of bulk drugs in short supply.

(6) Many drug firms have airlifted supplies to areas where essential drugs were reported to be in short supply.

Incurable diseases other than cancer

2573. SHRI P. M. MEHTA:
SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state.

(a) whether there are some diseases other than cancer for which there is no cure; and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken to find out the remedy of such diseases?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE): (a) No

(b) Does not arise

Movement of raw material to steel Plants

2574 SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have since examined the recommendations made by Committee under Khandelwal's Chairmanship for movement of raw material to steel plants, and

(b) if so, the results thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) and (b). The Khandelwal Committee has so far submitted its recommendations in respect of the Steel Plants at Rourkela and Durgapur, the Tata Iron and Steel Co., the Indian Iron and Steel Co, and the Durgapur Alloy Steel Plant. The Committee has made a number of recommendations for immediate and long-term implementation. The recommendations can be broadly considered under three categories, namely, those for imple-

mentation by (i) the Steel Plants, (ii) the Railways, and (iii) the Steel Plants and the Railway jointly.

2. The present position in regard to implementation of the various recommendations is as under:—

Name of Steel Plant	Total number of recommendations	Implemented	Not Accepted	Under Consideration
1	2	3	4	5
1. *IISCO*				
(i) Plant	23	9	4	10
(ii) Railways	8	2	1	5
(iii) Jointly	1	..	..	1
2. *IISCO*				
(i) Plant	23	7	1	15
(ii) Railways	17	10	..	7
(iii) Jointly	..	..	..	..
3. *D.S.P.*				
(i) Plant	24	6	4	14
(ii) Railways	4	..	..	4
(iii) Jointly	3	..	..	3
4. *Alloy Steel*	5	1	..	4

3. The precise position in regard to Rourkela Steel Plant is being ascertained and will be laid on the Table of the House.

4. The recommendations of Khandelwal Committee in respect of other steel Plants are still awaited.

Development of Naval Strength

2575. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a scheme under the consideration of Government to improve and develop the Naval Strength of Indian Navy in the near future;

(b) if so, the details of the war ships and submarines to be included in the fleet-for war-worthiness;

(c) the number of submarines to be imported and manufactured indigenously during the next three years; and

(d) the extent to which Indian Naval force would be in a position to face any challenge?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) to (d). The development of the Navy is a continuous process and ships, aircraft and submarines are acquired as necessary within the limits of available resources. Defence plans are kept under constant review and are geared to meet the threats that the country is likely to face. The Hon'ble Member would appreciate that it will

not be in the public interest to disclose further details.

Workers of steel units laid off

2576. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn towards a press news-item dated 6th November, 1974 regarding lay off of 1.5 lakh workers of steel units;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps being taken by Government to absorb these employees by providing alternative employment;

(c) the adverse effects on production of steel in the country, and

(d) the steps being taken by Government to meet the requirements of steel in the event of closure of steel mills in Uttar Pradesh?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) and (b) While the news-item referred to has come to the notice of Government, the factual position is being ascertained from the Government of Uttar Pradesh The temporary closure of certain electric are furnace units and rerolling units in U P has been due to the shortage of electric power As and when there is improvement in the power supply position, the State Government would make available some power to these units

(c) and (d). Adequate quantities of steel are available at present and there is no cause for concern now on this account.

Gopalpur minor port in Orissa

2577. SHRI ARJUN SETHI Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government consider Gopalpur Minor Port in Orissa as a spill-over project;

(b) if not, the specific reasons therefor, and

(c) the difficulties standing in the way of final clearance by the Centre to State Government for investment in the Fifth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H. M TRIVEDI): (a) to (c) Development of Gopalpur was included under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes in the Fourth Plan But the Scheme could not be sanctioned in the Fourth Plan as time was taken in locating the site of the Harbour

Provision in the Draft Fifth Plan for minor Ports under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes is limited to spillover schemes of the Fourth Plan and no outlay has been provided for Schemes not sanctioned in the Fourth Plan Any new scheme relating to Minor Ports, like the scheme relating to Gopalpur will have to be provided for by the State Government as part of the State Plan The Scheme relating to Gopalpur is under consideration in consultation with Planning Commission

Nickel plant at Sukinda

2578 SHRI ARJUN SETHI:
SHRI GAJADHAR MAJHI:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state.

(a) when precisely the Nickel Plant at Sukinda, Orissa will be commissioned: and

(b) whether there has been an inordinate delay in the commissioning of the Project?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a)

and (b). On the assumption that pilot plant tests on the Sukinda ore would be completed by the end of July, 1974 and would confirm the correctness of the design parameters of the ore processing facilities as contemplated by the Consultants. Approval was given to the Sukinda Nickel Project early this year at an estimated cost of Rs. 40 crores on the expectation that the project would be completed by 1978 for the mine as such, the detailed project report has been commissioned and is expected from the consultants concerned by July, 1975. For the processing facilities, the requisite tests required a pilot plant to be set up at Jamshedpur; on this, due to delays in supply of certain items of equipment and machinery and also refractories from indigenous sources there has been delay because of which the final report on the pilot plant tests are now expected by July, 1975. This being our first nickel project, the ore being of complex nature and such pilot plant not having been put up before this in our country, the delay cannot be considered to be inordinate. If the pilot plant tests confirm the correctness of the design parameters so far in view regarding the processing facilities, and do not bring to light any unforeseen technical problems, it might still be possible to complete this high priority project by about the end of the Fifth Plan.

Port Rail Link between Atharbanki and Paradip Port

2579. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for delay in completion of the Port Rail link between Atharbanki and Paradip Port;

(b) the reaction of Government thereto; and

(c) whether lack of coordination between the Ministry of Railway and the Ministry of Shipping and Transport is hampering the early construction of the said rail link?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI): (a) to (c). Completion of Port rail line between Atharbanki and Paradip Port is linked with the question of making certain modifications in the iron ore handling plant to improve its functioning and providing tipplers to handle the throughput. The Report of the consultants on these matters is under examination of the Port Trust.

Quantum of iron ore handled in Orissa

2580 SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of iron ore handled through road transport, rail and ports from the State of Orissa, per annum during the last three years;

(b) its break-up, mine-wise, in the State; and

(c) the amount earned in terms of foreign exchange by Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

सोमा पर पाकिस्तान की गतिविधियां

2581. **श्री फलचन्द वर्मा :**
सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह सोखी :

क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पाकिस्तान ने हाल ही में सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में अपनी गतिविधियां प्रारम्भ कर दी हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी तथ्य क्या है?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह): (क) सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों म पाकिस्तानी सेना की हाल में कोई असाधारण गतिविधियों नहीं देखी गई है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

पाकिस्तान के कब्जे में भारतीय सैनिक तथा नागरिक

2582. **श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा** : क्या **रक्षा** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अक्तूबर, 1974 तब कितने भारतीय सैनिक तथा नागरिक पाकिस्तान के कब्जे में थे;

(ख) कितने पाकिस्तानी सैनिक तथा नागरिक अब तक भारत के कब्जे में हैं; और

(ग) इनको अभी तक स्वदेश में न भेजने के क्या कारण हैं।

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह): (क) से (ग) 1971 के युद्ध में कब्जे में लिये गये पाकिस्तानी और भारतीय युद्ध बंदियों का देश प्रत्यावर्तन 30 अप्रैल 1974 को पूरा हो गया था। इसमें 1971 के युद्ध के दौरान दोनों और सुरक्षात्मक हिरासत में लिये गये सिविलियन भी शामिल है।

लेकिन दिसम्बर 1971 का युद्ध शुरु होने से पहले दोनों सरकारों के पास हिरासत में रखे गये कुछ सिविलियन भी थे, अतः 9 अप्रैल 1974 को अलग से हस्ताक्षर किये गये। एक समझौते के अन्तर्गत यह निर्णय किया गया था कि इस वर्ग के व्यक्तियों से स्विस प्रतिनिधी मिलेंगे और जाँच के पश्चात उन्हें प्रत्यावर्तित किया जायेगा यह प्रक्रिया चल रही है और अब तक पाकिस्तान में युद्ध से पूर्व हिरासत में रखे गये 267 भारतीयों को देश वापस भेजा है और भारत ने 448 युद्ध पूर्व पाकिस्तानियों को वापस भेजा है। ऐसा विचार है कि पाकिस्तान में युद्ध पूर्व हिरासत में रखे गये भारतीय और भारत में युद्ध पूर्व हिरासत में रखे गये पाकिस्तानियों को 15 दिसम्बर 1974 से पूर्व प्रत्यावर्तित कर दिया जाये।

इसके अतिरिक्त दोनों और कुछ ऐसे गुमशुदा सिविलियन और सैनिक भी हैं। जिनका अता पता दोनों सरकारों और रैड क्रास की अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय समिति की खोज करने वाली एजेंसी की सहायता से लगाया जा रहा है।

Setting up a Group of Medical Education to Train Cadre of Health Assistants

2583. SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India have set up a group of medical education to train the cadre of health assistants in the country;

(b) if so, the nature of training to be imparted to such persons and the details of their activities in the field of medical assistance to the needy persons;

(c) the time by which the training is expected to be introduced and the States where such centres would be opened during the next six months; and

(d) the extent to which such persons would also be helpful to the authorised medical attendants in hospitals?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The group itself has been set up to suggest curriculum for training a cadre of Health Assistants. The activities of Health Assistants would depend on the recommendations of the group referred above.

(c) and (d). The group is expected to submit its report to the Government by 31st January, 1975 and the question of training and where it will be introduced would be examined after the receipt of the report.

छावनी बोर्ड अधिनियम में संशोधन

2584. **श्री नाथू राम अहिरवार :** क्या रक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्तमान छावनी बोर्ड अधिनियम किस वर्ष बना था ;

(ख) क्या पचास वर्ष पूर्व स्थापना के समय की छावनी की स्थिति में और वहां की आज की स्थिति में बहुत बड़ा परिवर्तन आ गया है ;

(ग) क्या इस समय लागू पुराना छावनी अधिनियम इन स्थानों की स्थिति में सुधार की अपेक्षा अवनति में सहायक है; और

(घ) प्राचीन अधिनियम में संशोधन कर नया अधिनियम कब लागू किया जाएगा ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री जे० बी० पटनायक) : (क) से (घ). एक विवरण संलग्न है ।

1924 में बनाए गए वर्तमान छावनी अधिनियम को बदलती हुई आवश्यकताओं और स्थितियों को पूरा करने के लिए अभी तक लगभग 24 बार संशोधित किया जा चुका है। पहले संशोधनों में से 1936 और 1954 के संशोधन महत्वपूर्ण हैं। 1936 के संशोधन अधिनियम से केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा अधिनियम के अधीन स्थानीय सरकारों से कार्यों और ड्यूटियों को ग्रहण किया गया था जिसके द्वारा सभी छावनी प्राधिकारियों के स्थान पर छावनी बोर्ड बनाए गए और असैनिक जन संख्या के आधार पर बोर्डों का वर्गीकरण किया गया और असैनिक प्रबन्धक अफसर नियुक्त करने की व्यवस्था की गई थी। 1954 का संशोधन काफी सीमा तक छावनियों के बारे में केन्द्रीय सरकार की समिति जिसे छावनियों में सिविल प्रशासन को और लोकतन्त्रीकरण के बारे में पाटिल समिति कहते हैं की सिफारिशों को पूरा करता है।

2. 15 दिसम्बर, 1972 को एक कृतिका दल स्थापित किया गया था। उस दल में रक्षा मन्त्रालय के संयुक्त सचिव (अध्यक्ष) और वित्त (रक्षा) मन्त्रालय, सेना मुख्यालयों और एल एम एण्ड सी के प्रतिनिधि सदस्य थे। कृतिका दल के विचारार्थ विषय निम्नलिखित थे।

(क) विभिन्न सूत्रों से प्राप्त अभ्यावेदनों और सुझावों तथा सेना के अधिक अनुशासन सुरक्षा, सफाई और स्वास्थ्य के समानुपूरक नगर प्रशासन की संकल्पना में परिवर्तन जैसी अन्य संबंधित बातों पर भी विचार करते हुए यह अध्ययन करे कि छावनी अधिनियम 1924 में संशोधन किया जाना चाहिए ;

(ख) संसद् में प्रस्तुत करने के लिए एक विस्तृत विधेयक का प्रारूप बनाना।

3 कुतबा दल ने 8 दिसम्बर, 1972 को कार्य करना आरम्भ किया और 7 जून, 1973 को अपनी रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत की। कुतबा दल की सिफारिशों में छावनी अधिनियमों के निम्नलिखित विषयों के बारे में संशोधन सम्मिलित है,

(1) निर्वाचित और मनोनीत (पदेन सदस्य सहित) सदस्यों के बीच समानता प्राप्त करना और अनुवर्ती संशोधन।

(2) बोर्ड के सदस्यों की कार्य अवधि को तीन से पांच वर्ष बढ़ाना।

(3) उपाध्यक्ष की कार्य अवधि को तीन वर्ष से कम करके एक वर्ष करना और अविश्वास प्रस्ताव के माध्यम से उसे हटाने की व्यवस्था करना।

(4) निर्बल आधारभूत क्षेत्र के अन्दर सिविल क्षेत्र समितियों को कतिपय शक्तियां देकर छावनी प्रशासन को और अधिक लोकतान्त्रिक बनाना।

(5) छावनी बोर्डों की अनिवार्य डयूटियों और विवेक कार्यों की सूची का विस्तार अथवा संशोधन करना और सशस्त्र सेनाओं की आवश्यकताओं के समानुरूप उन्हें नगरपालिकाओं के समान करना।

(6) संघ प्रशासन के समालोचन विचारों को ध्यान में रखते हुए और संशोधन सम्मिलित करते हुए छावनियों के प्रशासन को सरल और कारगर बनाना।

(7) नामेना स्टेशनों को भी छावनी अधिनियम के अधीन जब आवश्यक हो घोषित करने की व्यवस्था और अनुवर्ती संशोधन करना।

(8) सरकार द्वारा कब्जे में लिए गए निजी भवनों के बारे में सम्पत्ति कर की वसूली और छावनियों में धारण किराए की वसूली के बारे में न्यायिक निर्णयों से ज्ञात अधिनियमों में कमियों को दूर करना—

(9) शक्तियों का अधिक विकेन्द्रीकरण करना —

(10) सभी स्तर के मामलों में बोर्ड के बजाए कार्यकारी अधिकारियों को अधिक शक्तियां प्रदान करना।

(11) संघ के जी० ओ० सी० इन-चीफ को उपनिदेशक के पक्ष में अपनी शक्तियां सौंपने में समर्थ बनाना।

(12) अधिनियम के प्रशासन में इस समय जो कतिपय कठिनाइयां आ रही हैं उन्हें दूर करना।

(13) मूल्य में परिमाण वृद्धि को ध्यान में रखते हुए जुर्माने शुल्क की राशि और अधिनियम में जैसी व्यवस्था है विभिन्न शक्तियों को बढ़ाना।

(14) भाषाओं के विषय में समरूप कुछ धाराओं की पुन: व्यवस्था करते हुए अधिनियम को अद्यतन करते हुए सामान्य व्यवस्थाओं का संशोधन करना।

4. मुलक दवा की उच्च सिफारिशों पर सेवा मुख्यालय और एम एस एण्ड की सेवा के परामर्श से रक्षा मन्त्रालय में अध्ययन किया गया है और छावनी आधिनियम 1924 में किए जाने वाले संशोधनों के बारे में मन्त्रि-मंडल के निर्णयों को अन्तिम रूप देने के लिए कार्यवाही की जा रही है। इस सम्बन्ध में आगे और अन्तर्-विभागीय परामर्श और विधान से संबन्धित प्रस्तावों पर विचार करने के लिए कार्यवाही अभी पूरी की जानी है। यह कारवाई ज्यूही पूरी हो जाएगी और संशोधन करने के लिए विधेयक का प्रारूप तैयार हो जाएगा यह सदन में प्रस्तुत कर दिया जाएगा।

Enforcement of Drugs and Cosmetics Act

2585 SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the level of enforcement of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act is not satisfactory in the States;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps being taken for enforcement of this Act effectively in the States?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE): (a) While the States of Maharashtra, Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal are fairly well organised, other States have considerable leeway to make in this regard.

(b) The reasons for the level of enforcement of Drugs and Cosmetics Act being not satisfactory in most of the States is that Drugs Control measures were not given high priority in the health programmes.

(c) States have been repeatedly advised to streamline their Drugs Control Organisation keeping in view the essential requisites for an effective Drug Control Organisation. The Central Council of Health has also passed resolutions at its meetings held in Bhopal in 1969, in Bhuvneshwar in 1973 and at New Delhi in 1974 exhorting the State Governments to reorganise their drug control organisation on proper lines. Although there has been some improvement in the drugs control enforcement in the country, the overall position is still not very satisfactory.

Spurious Drugs Scandals in Madhya Pradesh

2586 SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any official enquiry at Central or State level has been made into the scandals of Allopathic and Ayurvedic spurious drug manufacturing firms of Indore and other cities in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the findings thereof, and

(c) whether the matter has been referred to C B I. for further investigation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE). (a) and (b) Yes An enquiry was conducted by a committee consisting of D.I G. Police, Director of Industries, and Drugs Controller, Madhya Pradesh. According to the findings of the Committee, out of 374 units established at Indore, 236 units were organised by 19 groups and were given import licences of the value of Rs. One Crore and 77 lakhs by the Joint Chief Controller of Imports and Exports, Bombay. They utilised import licences up to the value of Rs. 42.4 lakhs only. The remaining 138 units were given.

licences to the value of Rs. 1 crore 13 Lakhs against which licences utilised by these units were Rs. 26.1 lakhs only. At the time of survey in January, 1974 of these units were already closed and only 12 units continued to exist, but they were not functioning as they were not given manufacturing licences.

(c) Yes.

Mineral Resources in Nagaland and Manipur

2537. SHRI S N. MISRA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that Nagaland and Manipur alongwith Indo-Burma Border are rich in mineral resources, and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to survey these areas?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) and (b). In its programme of Geological systematic mapping, Geological Survey of India, has been giving priority to mineral rich areas and a number of detailed mineral investigations have been also conducted, as follow-up action on these surveys As a result, coal and nickel deposits have been located in Nagaland and that of limestone and clay in Manipur.

In the current field season (October, 1974 to September, 1975) of Geological Survey of India, systematic geological mapping in some prospective mineral bearing areas of both the States and regional mineral investigations for coal and magnetite-nickel in Nagaland and for chromite, nickel, copper, platinum, asbestos, soapstone, lignite and rock-salt in Manipur have been proposed to be carried out.

Pak propaganda against India regarding Sikkim

2588. SHRI S. N. MISRA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has seen the Press Report in the various world Newspapers about the anti Indian propaganda carried out by Pakistan about Sikkim; and

(b) if so, reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In September, 1974, our Foreign Secretary, then on a visit to Pakistan expressed India's concern at Pakistans unwarranted propaganda campaign on Sikkim. It was made clear to Pakistan that any misconceived stand by Pakistan on the conconstitutional developments in Sikkim would cause serious misgivings in India about Pakistan's motivations.

D T C. requirement of Buses

2589 SHRI S. N. MISRA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the total requirement of the buses by Delhi Transport Corporation as on the 31st October, 1974;

(b) the total number of buses run by D.T.C. and plying on the road at present in Delhi; and

(c) the measures Government propose to take to meet the gap?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H. M TRIVEDI): (a) The Delhi Transport Corporation was expected to have a fleet of 1734 buses as on 31st October, 1974 The actual fleet on that date was, however, 1644 buses.

(b) On an average, 1209 buses were operated daily during the month of October, 1974 by the Corporation

(c) In order to meet the requirements of the commuters, the fleet of the Corporation is being progressively augmented Necessary infrastructure facilities for the repair and maintenance of vehicles are also being provided Further, a programme of redesigning the route structure on scientific lines is being implemented on a phased basis

Expenditure incurred on Bhagwati Committee on Development of Inland Transport

2590 SHRI S N MISRA Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state the total expenditure incurred by Government on the Bhagwati Committee on development of inland water transport?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H M TRIVEDI) The total expenditure incurred by Government on the Bhagwati Committee amounted to Rs 1 24 589 21

मैसर्स छगनलाल पांचूलाल, इन्दौर द्वारा कर्मचारियों की भविष्य निधि का जमा न कराया जाना

2591. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या श्रम मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या मैसर्स छगनलाल पांचूलाल मोहन मदन 6/4 स्नेहलता गंज इंदौर की फर्म ने विभिन्न कामों में लगे फर्म के कर्मचारियों की भविष्य निधि की बहुत बड़ी धनराशि जमा नहीं करवाई है ,

(ख) यदि हां तो उपरोक्त फर्म पर भविष्य निधि की कितनी राशि बकाया है और

(ग) क्या इस बकाया राशि को वसूल करने के लिये कार्यवाही की जायेगी ?

श्रम मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री बालगोविंद वर्मा) भविष्य निधि प्राधिकारियों ने इस प्रकार सूचित किया है —

(क) से (ग) क्या मैसर्स छगनलाल पंचूलाल की फर्म कर्मचारी भविष्यनिधि और परिवार पेंशन निधि अधिनियम, 1952 के अधीन लाए जाने योग्य है इसकी जांच की जा रही है।

Cargo Handled by Inland Water Transport from Gauhati to Calcutta in 1973-74

2592 SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state

(a) whether regular Cargo services of Inland Water Transport have been in operation from Gauhati to Calcutta through Bangladesh, and

(b) if so, the volume of cargo handled by the concern during 1973-74?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H M TRIVEDI) (a) Cargo services of Inland Water Transport are in operation from Gauhati to Calcutta and vice-versa through Bangladesh by the Central Inland Water Transport Corporation Ltd, Calcutta

(b) Volume of cargo handled by the Central Inland Water Transport Corporation, Calcutta, in 1973-74, in the

following river services, is as given below:—

		(in tonnes)
1	Calcutta-Bangladesh	49545.00
2.	Bangladesh-Calcutta	13502.30
3.	Calcutta-Assam	374.10
4	Assam-Calcutta	17130 60
5	Assam-Bangladesh	709.10

Pooling of Nuclear Bombs by USA and USSR

2593. SHRI R. S PANDEY Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the reports about US and Soviet Union having pooled 12m n-bombs; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS) (a) Government has seen reports that the total of nuclear arsenals with the U S and the U S S.R. is equivalent to 12 million nuclear bombs of the Hiroshima type.

(b) The Government of India has consistently been of the view that the highest priority in the field of disarmament should be accorded to nuclear disarmament.

Production of Public Sector Steel Units

2594. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

(a) the installed capacity and actual production of the Public Sector Steel Units, year-wise from 1971-72 to 1973-74;

(b) whether a shortfall in coal raising by about one lakh tonnes might force the Public Sector Steel Plants to cut down production; and

(c) if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) The installed capacity of the three integrated public sector steel Rourkela, in Bhilai, Durgapur and Rourkela in terms of ingot steel and saleable steel and their production during the years 1971-72 to 1973-74 are given below:—

(In '000 Tonnes)

Ingot Steel	Installed Capacity	Production during		
		1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
Bhilai Steel Plant	2500	1953	2108	1894
Durgapur Steel Plant	1600	700	723	776
Rourkela Steel Plant	1800	823	1177	1081
Saleable Steel:				
Bhilai Steel Plant	1965	1568	1746	1682
Durgapur Steel Plant	1239	432	477	377
Rourkela Steel Plant	1225	597	765	736

(b) and (c). According to the targets of production for 1974-75, these plants are expected to produce a total of 3.162 million tonnes of saleable steel and for this their requirement of coking coal is estimated at 78 lakh tonnes. The plants are also expected to hold stocks of coal equal to a certain number of days consumption Normally, therefore, a shortfall in coal raising by about one lakh tonnes might not have a significant effect on their production unless the supply fails when stocks of coal in the plants are already at a critical level

Improvement of Industrial Relations in Public and Departmental Undertakings

2595 SHRI S M BANERJEE Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state

(a) whether during the first six months in 1974, maximum number of man-days were lost in public and departmental undertakings,

(b) if so, the reasons for the same, and

(c) what further steps have been taken to improve the industrial relations in public and departmental undertakings?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) (a) No, Sir. According to the available provisional information, Public Sector accounted for about 26 6 per cent of the total man days lost due to industrial disputes resulting in work-stoppages during the period January--June, 1974

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Per Head Expenditure on E.S.I.S. in U. P.

2596. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state

(a) whether U. P. Government, who are administering Employees State Insurance Scheme in Uttar Pradesh, are spending only Rs. 39 per head per annum against a ceiling of Rs. 85 per head per annum,

(b) if so, the reasons therefor,

(c) whether a stage has come when the Corporation should take over the medical administration of Employees State Insurance Scheme from Uttar Pradesh Government for five years on a trial basis, and

(d) if not, the reason therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) The Employees State Insurance Corporation have furnished the following information –

(a) During 1973-74, the expenditure per employee on medical case under the Employees State Insurance Scheme in Uttar Pradesh was Rs. 36 16 Paise as against the ceiling of expenditure for that year which is as given below.—

1	Restricted medical care i e. full comprehensive medical care for insured persons and only out patient care with free supply of drugs and dressing for families.	Rs. 63/- per annum per employee
2	Expanded medical care i.e. families are entitled to all facilities as for insured persons, except hospitalisation	Rs. 67 -per annum per employee.
3.	Full medical care i.e., all facilities are provided to families as for insured persons.	Rs. 80/- per annum per employee.

(b) The shortfall in expenditure is mainly due to the scale of facilities provided by the State Government under the Scheme. At present, full medical care is being provided in Kanpur and Modinagar, while in rest of the State, only restricted medical care is being provided.

(c) and (d). The administration of medical care under the Scheme is the responsibility of the State Government. The State Government are now engaged in improving the Standard and Scale of medical care and services.

Expenditure incurred on Repair of Bridges on National Highway in West Bengal in Fourth Plan

2597. SHRI KUMAR MAJHI:
SHRI S. N. SINGH DEO.

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount sanctioned for repair of weak and damaged Bridges in West Bengal on the national highway during the Fourth Plan period; bridge-wise, with location; and

(b) the broad outlines of the work done bridge-wise up-to-date and the amount spent thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI): (a) and (b). A statement giving the requisite information is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-8606/74]

Bridges on National Highways in West Bengal, Manipur and Meghalaya

2598. SHRI M. S. PURTY:

SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the number and location of Bridges costing less than Rs. 50 lakhs on the Highways undertaken in West Bengal, Manipur and Meghalaya during the Fourth Plan Period;

(b) the total cost of the each bridge in these States; and

(c) the broad outlines of the work done up-to-date on each bridge and the actual expenditure incurred upto-date and the short falls, if any?

THE MINISTRY OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI): (a) to (c) Construction of 33 bridges costing less than Rs. 50 lakhs each was undertaken during the Fourth Five Year Plan period A statement I giving location, estimated cost, progress of construction and expenditure incurred upto 31-3-1974 on these bridges is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No LT-8607/74] In addition 22 more bridges have been sanctioned but the construction work on these has not yet started. The details of these bridges are given in Statement II laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-8607/74]

Fixation of Pays of Pharmacists

2599. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state

(a) whether the fixation of pays of certain pharmacists working in the Lady Hardinge and Kalawati Saran Children Hospital, New Delhi in regard to 1st and 2nd Pay Commission has not so far been made as a result of agreement arrived at in a meeting held between the Health Ministry and the National Federation of Pharmacists' Associations on the 28th August, 1972;

(b) whether the Ministry of Health had promised to complete the job within three months irrespective of their arrears; and

(c) if so, the reasons for the delay and the action taken against the persons responsible for the delay?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE) (a) to (c) In pursuance of the decision arrived at in the meeting held on the 28th August, 1972 with the Federation of Pharmacists' Associations orders for fixing the pay of the Pharmacists working in the Lady Hardinge Medical College and Hospital and Kalavati Saran Children's Hospital New Delhi were issued on the 4th and 20th October, 1972 respectively With regard to the order in respect of the Pharmacist working in Kalavati Saran Children's Hospital, the Institution wanted certain clarifications and the matter is under consideration

Implementation of Recommendations of Third Pay Commission in respect of Pharmacists

2600 SHRI RAJDEO SINGH Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state

(a) whether the pay scales recommended by the Third Pay Commission have been implemented in respect of category of pharmacists,

(b) if so, the (i) pay scales, (ii) total span of each pay scale in terms of years, (iii) number of pharmacists stagnating at the maximum, (iv) number of pharmacists likely to stagnate at the maximum in the next two years, (v) number of pharmacists who have completed 10 to 20 years of service, and (vi) number of pharmacists who have completed 5 to 10 years of service, and

(c) the information as per (b) above before the implementation of the said recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) (a) Yes Sir Under the Ministry of Defence there is no post designated as Pharmacist but there are posts designated as compounders and dispensers for whom the Third Pay Commission have recommended the same revised scales as for Pharmacists

(b)(i) and (ii) The details are given in the statement attached

(b)(iii) (iv) (v) & (vi) and (c) The information asked for is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha

(b) (i)—Details of the pay scale

Designation of post	Present scale	Revised scale
	Rs	Rs
(1) Compounder/Compounder & Dispenser (Qualified) Selection Grade	205—7—240—8—280	425—15—560—EB—20—640
(2) Compounder/Compounder (Hospital)/ Compounder & Dispenser (Qualified) Grade'1 .	130—5—175—EB—6—205—7—212—EB—7—240	(i) 330—10—380—EB—12—500—EB—15—560. (for fully Qualified Pharmacists, *i e* those possessing qualifications mentioned in Sections 31 and 32 of the pharmacy Act, 1948 but excluding those covered by clause(d) of Section 31 *ibid*) (ii) 330—8—370—10—400—EB—10—480.

1	2	3
(3) Compounder/Compounder & Dispenser (unqualified)	(i) 110—3—131—4—175 (ii) 80—1—85—2—95—EB—3—110	(for unqualified pharmacists i e , those covered by clause(d of Section 31 of the Pharmacy Act or possessing registerable Qualification under that clause 260—6—326—EB—8—350

(b) (u)—Total span of each pay scale in terms of years

Scale Rs	Span in years
425-640	14
330-560	20
330-453	17
260-350	15

खादी ग्रामोद्योग भवन, नई दिल्ली के विवादो का अधिकार क्षेत्र

2601. **श्री पन्नालाल बारूपाल** क्या श्रम मन्त्री 28 फरवरी 1974 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 1295 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार ने दिल्ली प्रशासन से सलाह करके खादी ग्रामोद्योग भवन नई दिल्ली के कर्मचारियों के औद्योगिक विवादों आदि पर न्यायनिर्णय के लिये उनका केन्द्र के अधिकार क्षेत्र में रखा है अथवा दिल्ली प्रशासन के अधिकार क्षेत्र में रखा है ,

(ख) क्या केन्द्रीय श्रम आयुक्त तथा दिल्ली प्रशासन दोनों ने इन कर्मचारियों के औद्योगिक विवादों पर न्याय निर्णय देने से इंकार कर दिया है , और

(ग) यदि हां तो इन परिस्थितियों में इन कर्मचारियों के विवादों का निर्णय कौन प्राधिकारी करेगा ?

श्रम मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बालगोविन्द वर्मा) (क) केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा ऐसी कोई घोषणा नहीं की गई है।

(ख) और (ग) केन्द्रीय सरकार को विवादों के निर्णय के संबंध में औपचारिक अनुरोध प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है। इस प्रश्न की जांच की जा रही है कि क्या खादी ग्रामोद्योग भवन नई दिल्ली के औद्योगिक विवादों के सम्बन्ध में केन्द्रीय सरकार समुचित सरकार है ।

Expansion Programme for H S L

2602 SHRI R V SWAMINATHAN Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

(a) whether the Hindustan Steel Limited is considering a big expansion programme, and

(b) if so the salient features of the programme?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD) (a) and (b) The main expansion plans/new schemes of Hindustan Steel Limited which are either under execution or are included in the Draft Fifth Plant are as under —

(i) Expansion of Bhilai Steel Plant from 2 5 to 4 0 million ingot

tonnes. This envisages the installation of L.D. Convertors for steel making, facilities for continuous casting and a plate mill for the manufacture of heavy plates Facilities for iron ore mining and sinter making are also being suitably expanded. This scheme is under implementation

(ii) Installation of a Spirally welded Pipe Plant at Rourkela Steel Plant for making large diameter pipes for oil refineries, industry and public health schemes

(iii) A refractory plant at Bhilai for the manufacture of refractories

(iv) Expansion of Alloy Steel Plant at Durgapur

(v) A plant for the manufacture of CRGO Sheets at Rourkela

(vi) A seamless tubes plant

12.00 hrs.

QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE—*Contd.*

IPMORT LICENCE CASE—*Contd*

श्री मधु लिमये (बांका) अध्यक्ष महोदय मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। यह बात नहीं है कि मैं एक मामूली आदमी हूं इसलिए मेरी दरख्वास्त पर सत्तारूढ़ दल को गौर करना ही चाहिए, ऐसा मैं नहीं कह सकता हूं। कल मैं ने आप को विनती की थी कि प्रिविलेज की बहस को कल तक के लिए स्थगित कर दिया जाए। अगर उन्होंने मेरी इस विनती को नहीं माना है, तो मझे कुछ नहीं कहना है, लेकिन कम से कम दो मिनट के लिए इसके बारे में मेरी बात सुन लीजिए। अगर कल मैं इस सदन में होता, तो आप मझे नहीं रोकते, मझे बोलने देते। मैंने आप को पत्र लिखा था। दूसरों की सुविधा देखी जाए और मेरी सुविधा बिल्कुल न देखी जाए, यह ठीक बात नहीं है। मैं अपने अधिकारों के लिए लड़ रहा हूं। दो मिनट के लिए मुझे सुनिये। (व्यवधान)

SHRI H K L. BHAGAT (East Delhi) Sir, a point of order can be raised only in regard to the business before the House. I am raising an objection There cannot be any point of order at this stage A point af order, under rule 376(2), "may be raised in relation to the business before the House at the moment" What is the business before the House at the moment? On what can he raise a point of order? He cannot raise a point of order

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE· On a pending business

SHRI H K L BHAGAT There is no item at the moment before the House on which you can raise a point of order I want your ruling Points of order are being raised on matters which are not in relation to the business of the House at the moment

He cannot raise a point of order now As I submitted you must give a ruling as to how and when points of order can be raised because points of order are being misused· He did not come yesterday You have concluded the debate and you said you have closed it A Member cannot go on speaking at length on a privilege motion He has spoken six times on this He wants to speak again. No point of order can be raised. I want your ruling on this, whether he can raise a point of order in this manner, like this

MR SPEAKER: Of course, at present, there is no business before the House, and his point of order relates to no business. There, you are correct. Let me know on what matter is the point of order being raised Is it a submission or a point of order?

श्री मधु लिमये यह पायंट आफ आर्डर है। आप मुझे इजाजत देंगे, तो मैं गवर्नमेंशन करूंगा। मैं एक पेंडिंग मैटर के बारे में सबमिशन करना चाहता हूं।

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Muvattupuzha): There is no pending matter.

MR. SPEAKER: You can make a submission; not a point of order.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: The privilege matter is pending.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: A point of order can be raised under rule 376 either arising out of an interpretation of the rules or articles of the Constitution or in relation to the business before the House at the moment. You said yesterday: 'I have closed the matter and I will give my ruling sometime later'. The matter is closed. How can it be opened? I have no objection to any subjective evaluation that he has about himself... (*Interruptions*). You read out the letter to the House and you asked the opinion of the House and you enquired from the Members and you came to this decision after ascertaining the will of the House. The matter was closed by you after you consulted the House. Now if somebody is permitted to reopen this matter it will be a dangerous precedent and it will be a reflection on all of us. It cannot be done; all of us are equal before law and all of us are equal before you, Mr. Limaye may have his own opinion about himself but let him remember that he is one among the 550 Members of this House; and he is no more and no less.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं एक मामूली आदमी हूं। मेरी कोई ओपीनियन नहीं है। लेकिन मेरे भी अधिकार हैं।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): I have a point of order regarding what he has said. I wish to bring to the notice of Mr. Stephen that as far as the privilege matter was concerned, even on the basis of what he has read out from the proceedings of the House, the Speaker has only reserved the ruling. So, the matter is not closed.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: I have closed the matter—that is what the Speaker is reported to have said.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: A person who raised the privilege issue has a right to intervene and he has a right to raise any point of order and make a submission in that regard. Therefore he should be heard... (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: To all of them I gave a chance at the preliminary explanation in respect of the motions. Yesterday, I said that I had heard all your points of view and I have closed the matter. I also said that I should see all the debate which has taken place in the last week and find out what points have been raised and that it would take a lot of time. I will have to go through it so that I may not be in doubt as to what is the specific issue. I had promised that I would hear four Members who asked to be heard on this side and that side Mr. Madhu Limaye had written that if it could be kept pending till tomorrow, it would be better. But neither the Members wanted it, nor was it agreed to.

AN HON. MEMBER: His name was not amongst them.

श्री मधु लिमये : क्या प्राइम मिनिस्टर और श्री रघुरामैया के नाम उन में थे ? उन्होंने क्यों इन्टरवीन किया? मैं एक मामूली आदमी हूं, लेकिन इस सदन में मेरे अधिकार श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी से कम नहीं हैं।

SHRI K LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): He is not the Leader of the House. The Leader of the House has a right to intervene He is not the Leader of the House unfortunately.

MR SPEAKER. If you will not kindly mind what I say, I want to say this. It is a different matter. You can make a submission to the Speaker in spite of what has happened.

श्री मधु लिमये मान लिया।

अध्यक्ष महोदय अभी मैंने अपनी बात ही नहीं खत्म की, माना क्या ?

But the way you address and the way you wrote is exasperating You write "I have given you a detailed notice based on the chargesheet against Shri L N. Mishra . If you are interested in the orderly business of the House then immediately upon the conclusion of the Question Hour you should invite me to raise this question, you may invite such other Members as you want to " Now, I am very much interested in the orderly business of the House I am prepared to accommodate Members on this side or that side in spite of some obstacles that may have been there But this is not the way to address the Chair or write to me I do not mind After all, if something basic is left out, I can make an exception but not under this type of pressure

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, चूंकि ये बार-बार मुझे टोकते हैं और इतना टोकते हैं इस लिए गुस्सा आना स्वाभाविक है। अगर ये बार-बार नहीं टोकें तो आप जानते हैं कि मैं बहुत ही विनम्रतापूर्वक अपनी बात करता हूं। मैं केवल तीन प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूं।

कल अटल जी ने सवाल उठाया था कि क्या उमाशंकर दीक्षित जी का वक्तव्य आयेगा ? उस पर श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी ने कहा :

"We do not see what you are going to examine because the privilege motion is against the House Minister, the Home Minister continues, the persons may change but the Home Minister continues. That is why he is dealing with the question."

मुझे पता नहीं उन को कौन उपदेश देता है। अब मामला और गहराई में जा रहा है। संविधान की धारा 75 के अन्तर्गत कलेक्टिव रेस्पोंसिबिलिटी होती है। आज उमाशंकर दीक्षित गृह मन्त्री नहीं है। लेकिन मंत्रिपरिषद् के सदस्य आज भी है। अगर वह अपने द्वारा मंत्रिमण्डल की ओर से दिए गए आश्वासन को पूरा नहीं कर सकते है तो उमाशंकर दीक्षित का इस सदन के सामने आना चाहिए कि मैं लाचार हूं, मैं मंत्रिमण्डल से हट रहा हूं, तो हम लोग उन के खिलाफ मामला नहीं उठाएंगे अगर इस प्रश्न पर वह इस्तीफा देवें कि मैं लाचार हूं मैं वचन का पूरा नहीं करवा सकता, मैं हट रहा हूं। फिर उस के बाद मामला सरकार के प्रमुख के खिलाफ, प्रधान मन्त्री के खिलाफ चलेगा। आप बहुत गहराई में जा रहे है, मैं केवल चेतावनी दे रहा हूं आप को।

दूसरी प्रार्थना यह है कि जब यह सवाल उठा कि दूसरे सदन के जो सदस्य हैं उन के खिलाफ अगर प्रिविलेज का मामला इस समय उठता है तो क्या प्रक्रिया होनी चाहिए, आप रूलिंग दीजिए लेकिन शंकर की किताब के पृष्ठ 263 के ऊपर इसके बारे में प्रक्रिया दी गई है। जो दोनों सदनों का कमेटी बैठा था उस कमेटी ने निर्णय किया है और लोक सभा ने उस को ताईद की है। मैं एक ही अनुच्छेद उस का पढ़ूंगा :

"Accordingly, when a question of breach of privilege or contempt of the House is raised in either House in which a member, officer or servant of the House is involved, the procedure followed is that the Presiding Officer of the House in which the question of privilege is raised, refers the case to the Presiding Officer of the other House, only if he is satisfied on hearing the member who raises the question or on persuing any document where the complaint is based on a document, that a breach of privilege has been committed. Upon the case being so referred, it is the duty of the Presiding Officer of the other House to deal with the matter in the same way as if it were a case of breach of privilege of that House or of a member thereof."

तो अपने निर्णय के बाद अगर आप इस नतीजे पर पहुंचे हैं कि श्री उमाशंकर दीक्षित ने इस सदन का अपमान किया है तो राज्य सभा के अध्यक्ष को इस बात को वहां पर उठाना पड़ेगा। और राज्य सभा के सभी सदस्यों को हमारे अधिकारों की रक्षा करना पड़ेगी।

दूसरी बात यह है कि उमाशंकर दीक्षित जी ने जो वचन दिया अगर वह सरकार की ओर से दिया है तो उमाशंकर दीक्षित जी को सफाई नहीं देनी है, तब हम को प्रधान मन्त्री इंदिरा गांधी के खिलाफ विशेषाधिकार का सवाल उठाने की इजाजत दीजिए क्योंकि मंत्रियों के द्वारा जो वक्तव्य दिये जाते हैं उस की अंतिम जिम्मेदारी प्रधान मन्त्री की है।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि तुलमोहन राम का सवाल आया। अगर ये बिल्कुल चुप्पी साधते, कोई सफाई नहीं देते तो कोई बात नहीं थी। लेकिन उन्होंने दो सदनों के बीच में पत्रकारों के सामने असत्य वचन कहे हैं और जो चार्जशीट आई है जिस की काफी लाइब्रेरी में रखी गई है उस चार्जशीट से बिल्कुल प्राइमा-फेसी केस बन जाता है कि उन का जो वक्तव्य था पत्रकारों के सामने वह सरासर गलत और झूट था। ऐसी हालत में आप तुलमोहन राम से कहिये कि वह सफाई देने आएं और वह नहीं आते हैं तो फिर इस का यह निष्कर्ष निकलेगा कि तुलमोहन राम हमारे इल्जामों को कबूल करते हैं, प्राइमाफेसी केस बन जाता है, उन का मामला प्रिविलेज कमेटी के सामने जाय और या तो उमाशंकर दीक्षित जी यहां आएं या प्रधान मन्त्री के खिलाफ विशेषाधिकार का मामला चले।

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): May I make a brief submission?

My submission is that if a Minister happens to be a member of the other House, the Minister in committing a breach of privilege would be accountable to the House where the breach of privilege had been committed. It would be only in the case of a member of the other House that the rule applies because the member would not be available here to give explanation for what he has done. Therefore, that matter will be referred to the Presiding Officer of the other House. But since the Minister is available here to explain his conduct, to put up his own defence, this matter does not require to be referred to the Presiding Officer of the other House. So, we have to deal with him here.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर): अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा प्रिविलेज मोशन है। नियम के हिसाब से प्रिविलेज मोशन पहले आना चाहिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: यह प्रिविलेज का कहां है मैं तो इस को प्रिविलेज नहीं समझता हूं यह जो है—सबवर्ट डेमोक्रेसी. . .

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी नहीं वह तो ऐडजर्नमेंट मोशन है वह मैं बाद में लूंगा।

श्री एल० एन० मिश्र के खिलाफ मैं ने प्रिविलेज मोशन का नोटिस दिया है। जो चार्जशीट लाइब्रेरी में रखी गई है उस के आधार पर यह प्रिविलेज मोशन है। उस दिन हम ने जो चार प्रिविलेज मोशंस दिए थे उस में इस का समावेश नहीं था क्योंकि चार्जशीट बाद में रखी गई है। अब आप का कहना यह है कि मामले जुड़े हुए हैं, इसलिए ये मामले अलग-अलग कर के नहीं लिए जा सकते। लिए जाएंगे तो बाद में लिए जाएंगे। मुझ आप से यह पूछना है

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K RAGHU RAMAIAH) He must give a prior notice. Suddenly, he gets up

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE I have given notice of it

SHRI K RAGHU RAMAIAH I know But we did not know that this was going to be taken up today We should have prior information

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE I have already given notice I gave notice yesterday

SHRI K RAGHU RAMAIAH We have no information that it will be taken up today

श्री मधु लिमये मेरा नोटिस 25 तारीख का है। तीन दिन हो गए।

श्री श्यामनंदन मिश्र श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु ने तो बहुत पहले दिया था।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी चार्जशीट आने के तुरन्त बाद हम ने नोटिस दिया। अगर मैं आप से एक और बात पूछना चाहता हूं। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि यह प्रिविलेज मोशन उठाने के बारे में क्या प्रक्रिया होगी? आज आप को एक पत्र मिला है

अध्यक्ष महोदय चार पांच तो रोज आते हैं।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी आज आप को एक पत्र मिला है श्री भुवनेश्वर राम का या श्री तुलसीराम के यहां नौकर है

अध्यक्ष महोदय किस का मिला है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी अध्यक्ष महोदय को श्री भुवनेश्वर राम ने लिखा है। अध्यक्ष महोदय इस में बड़ी गंभीर बात कही गई है इस में कहा गया है

अध्यक्ष महोदय ऐसे मालूम होता है कि यह आप को पहले मिल गया मेरे लिये आज भी रास्ते में है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी अध्यक्ष महोदय इस पत्र में यह आरोप लगाया गया है कि सी०बी०आई० ने तुलसीराम के नौकर का बयान लिया

अध्यक्ष महोदय वह प्रिविलेज कहां है मुझे तो मिल नहीं रहा है

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola) On a point of order under rule 222 before you allow Mr Vajpayee.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वाजपेयी जी मैं आप के प्रिविलेज को ढूंढ रहा हूं, कहां है, मेरे पास तो नहीं है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : यह आप का सचिवालय जाने । यह पत्र डाक से भेजा गया था और कापी मेरे पास है ।

MR. SPEAKER: I will see to it.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : आप हमारी बात सुन लीजिये । अगर आप को पत्र नहीं भी मिला है तो भी हम यह मामला उठा सकते हैं क्योंकि वह मुझसे मिलने आया था ।

श्री वसन्त साठे : आप पहले हमारा प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर सुनिये ।

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Tulmohan Ram has become a nightmare to me.

आप देखिये--तुलमोहम राम को तो शायद मेंटल स्ट्रेन होगा, लेकिन मेरे लिये तो आप यहां रोजाना पांच-सात बातें लेकर आ जाते हैं । अब इसको छोड़िये अगले हफ्ते इस को करेंगे, दो दिन की छुट्टियों में आराम से जाइये ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप अपने दिमाग पर तनाव पैदा न कीजिए....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : लेकिन यह जो आप कह रहे हैं, वह मेरे पास नहीं है ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मगर रूल में क्या लिखा हुआ है, उस की ओर आप का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं ।

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Before allowing Mr. Vajpayee to proceed, please allow me, Sir, to raise my point of order, which is precisely on this.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : ये चेयरमैन के पैनल में हैं, इसलिये बठ जाता हूं ।

श्री बसन्त साठ : आप आटा बिहारी हो गये हैं, बुलेटिन में आप का नाम गलत आ गया है ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष जी, बुलेटिन में मेरा नाम गलत आ गया है, यह भी प्रिविलेज का मामला है । आटे के बिना इस का काम नहीं चलेगा---दिल्ली में आटे का अभाव है ।

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Under rule 222:

> "A Member may, with the consent of the Speaker, raise a question involving a breach of privilege either of a member of the House or of the House or of a Committee thereof."

Then follow rules 225 and 226, rules 223 and 224 intervening to say the conditions under which consent can be given. Rules 225 and 226 are well known.

Now, if you see the book by Kaul and Shakdher, which is quoted by every one as the Bible, the procedure for dealing with questions of privilege is given on page 225.

It is specifically mentioned therein that the Speaker has to give his consent first on receipt of a notice before the matter is allowed to be raised in the House. What is the procedure? If it is against a Member, then, that Member alone, either to you in the Chamber, or, if you allow, even in the House, is allowed to explain. Otherwise, after giving consent only, the Member who wants to raise, can make a small statement. There is absolutely no provision in the rules which are binding. They are not governed by 105 of the Rules of UK Parliament. Our independent rules which govern our proce-

[Shri Vasant Sathe]

dure relating to privilege categorically state that the consent is to be given before the matter is raised. No debate is possible. You cannot take the opinion of hundred members. You cannot. There is no procedure. It is contrary to the rules. You cannot say, 'I want to listen to the advice of the Members before giving consent.' That is entirely your prerogative. You have to decide. You may consult the book and also if you like, you may consult the rules. Therefore, we are having a wrong procedure here that the matter is allowed to be raised in the House. You hear members and then you are not able to make up your mind whether consent is to be given or not. For that you listen to the members. It is a very irregular procedure which you have started and it is contrary to the rules.

MR. SPEAKER: I tell you that I have not before me either this motion or this letter which Mr. Vajpayee is quoting. When you send something, at least the paper on which you base the motion should be sent. It is the member's duty that if he quotes from a paper, he should underline it or send a clipping along with the notice. I, therefore, request you to kindly send it in a formal manner and we will take it up later on. I have nothing before me now.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मैं निवेदन करूं—मैंने कल नोटिस दिया था ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरे पास न कोई चिटठी है और न कोई नोटिस है ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : कल मुझे कहा गया था कि 10 बजे के बाद आया है. इसलिये कल नहीं लिया जायगा, आज लिया जायगा । नोटिस आपके पास होना चाहिये । फिर भी क्या हम इस मामले को उठा नहीं सकते ? ऐसा नहीं हो सकता ।

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Bosu has raised this matter already. You send the letter. On receipt of it, I will consider.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : आप जरा सुन लीजिये । जब श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु और मैंने मोशन्ज़ दिये थे तो आपने य कहा था कि जब तक और मोशन्ज़ जो पहले के पड़े हुए हैं . . .

SHRI VASANT SATHE: What is your ruling on my point of order? Before you hear, you must give a ruling on my point of order, or is that also not required?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष जी मैं इस पर आपका रूलिंग चाहता हूं—जब तक पुराना प्रिविलेज तय न हो, क्या हम शिकायत नहीं कर सकते ?

MR. SPEAKER: I am asking them what is the letter.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Under that garb, he is narrating everything which he should have done before.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मुझे देख तो लेने दीजिये ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मैं तो आपकी गाइडेंस मांग रहा हूं—आपने यह कहा कि . . . . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जब वह आ जायगा तब उसको देख लूंगा ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : लेकिन अध्यक्ष महोदय अगर कोई घटना तत्काल हो जाती है, जैसी कि एक घटना हुई है—मुझे अफसोस है कि आपके सचिवालय ने आपको वह पत्र नहीं दिखाया । इसमें यह लिखा हुआ है—तुलमोहनराम के नोकर ने कहा है— मुझे सी० बी० आई० ने गवाही के लिये

बुलाया ..... अध्यक्ष जी, आप इस पर रूलिंग दीजिये ।

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: He objects to any reference to a matter which is not before the House. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Kindly refer to page 257 of Practice and Procedure of Parliament by Kaul and Shakdher. I quote:

"A question of privilege may be raised in the House only after obtaining the consent of the Speaker (a); this has been made obligatory so that the time of the House is not taken up by raising a matter which, on the face of it, is not admissible."

How do you hear that? (*Interruptions*).

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : यह कौन तय करेगा ?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Please do not waste the time of the House.

श्री अटल बिहरी वाजपेयी : जब तक आप सुनेंगे नहीं तब तक कैसे फैसला कर सकते हैं ।

MR. SPEAKER: It came yesterday. I had told that unless current motion is disposed of we cannot take up this. We are already in the process of taking another business. So, as per the procedure, how can we take up this privilege in between? I told you that I have taken notice of it and when the time comes, we shall take it up.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : : इसी के बारे में मैं कह रहा हूं । अगर कोई घटना कल हो जाय वही मैं आपके ध्यान में ला रहा हूं । आप सुनते नहीं हैं । चेम्बर में कोई बात नहीं होगी, यह कोई प्राइवेट मामला नहीं है ।

श्री वसंत साठे : जब से सेशन चालू हुआ है तब से रेल्सम पर होल्ड कर रखा है ।

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Sir, I am rising on a point of order. My point of order is that this matter is pending for the consideration of the House and by yourself. Now a new and additional information has come. Let the Chair hear the point of order. Sir, the entire gamut of matters relating to the licence scandal is pending consideration before the House and also before the Chair.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: It is not before the House.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Now, we have an additional information. That will be made available by the hon. Member, Shri Vajpayee. That information might transform the whole character of the case. And that would be of great advantage in considering the whole matter in a proper perspective. So, this notice is to lay that information. If he wants to convey it to the House, we want a very precise ruling from you on it.

MR. SPEAKER: When you give a motion, along with that, you start reading it from a paper or a letter. And that letter must have been attached also with that and submitted to the Speaker. Mr. Sathe, when the privilege comes, the Speaker examines it and he holds whether it is in order or not. But, before giving his consent, if he is a little bit in suspense or in doubt, he has the option to listen only to the Member. That I know.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: You can do that under Rule 225.

MR. SPEAKER: When you all get up, you do not listen to me. We took up some privileges on one of which the hon. Member wants to submit his own information. It is now at the consent stage. Regarding that I wanted to hear and so I gave you the chance. That process was completed. Even today Mr. Limaye insisted that he was left over on that Those were only under consideration —all the previous motions Immediately after I give my ruling, I will take notice of this and then take it up. But kindly do not negative my ruling.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Should we be deprived of the knowledge of the nature of the offence that has occurred?

MR. SPEAKER This is not the process that in between some cases you bring in another. After the ones already with us are disposed of, we will take notice of this How can we take simultaneously so many others' I would request Shri Vajpayee not to insist on that.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA. He is lodging the first information report

MR SPEAKER: He could have attached a copy of that letter with this.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी आप अगर दो मिनट मुझे देंगे तो झगड़ा नहीं होगा। आपने यह कहा कि कल मेरा मोशन आया और कल अगर कोई लैटर मेरे पास था तो कल उसे भी लगाना चाहिये था।

MR SPEAKER: I will take notice of this only after the first one is disposed of. How can something come in bitween?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी मगर इसके बीच में एक बड़ी घटना हो गई है। बिना सुने आप कैसे फैसला कर सकते हैं।

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: If an important information comes to light, should it be privy between the Chair and the hon Member?

अध्यक्ष महोदय इसमें दा कैसे आ जायेगी।

श्री श्यामनंदन मिश्र आप इसको रिजेक्ट कीजिये। उसका रिप्लाई दे वह।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी मैं कोई नेमी जानकारी नहीं दे रहा हूं जिसके बारे में सूचना नहीं दी गई। यह लैटर आपको लिखा जा चुका है। श्री तुलमोहनराम के नौकर ने आज सवेरे यह पत्र आपको भेजा है। उसकी कापी मेरे पास है। उसको आप सुनिये तो। (व्यवधान) आपके आफिस में मिल गया यह पत्र।

अध्यक्ष महोदय मेरे पास नहीं आया। मैं तुलमोहन राम के नौकर का इन्तजार करूं वह पत्र मुझे दे। आपको देना चाहिये था। This is not the proper stage. आप दे दीजिये इसको निकाल।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी मगर इसमें जो बात है क्या वह बात मैं आपके सामने नहीं रख सकता?

अध्यक्ष महोदय जब प्रोपर स्टेज आयेगी तब।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी प्रोपर स्टेज यही है। नौकर का यह आरोप है कि मैंने मा० बी० आई० के सामने जो बयान दिया वह बयान तुलमोहनराम को बता दिया।

सी० बी० आई० तुलमोहनराम के साथ मिल कर काम कर रही है । . . . . . (**व्यवधान**) यह शेखर ने आपको शिकायत लिखी है आप इसको मामूली समझ रहे हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरे पास है कहां ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : सी० बी० आई० की जांच का क्या स्वरूप है यह मैं जानना चाहता हूं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरे पास दे दीजिये इसको । मेरे पास नहीं आया।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अगर आप देखेंगे तो आप सुनकर भी फैसला कर सकते हैं । क्या आप सुन नहीं सकते ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप मेरी बात सुनिये । नियम यह है कि आप किसी अखबार से कोट करते हैं तो उस अखबार को साथ दें ।

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Nothing being said about that letter should go on record till it is given to you.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष जी आप को लैटर दे दिया गया । अगर वह आपके पास नहीं पहुंचाते यह मेरी जिम्मेदारी नहीं है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आज सुबह भेजा है आप ने ।

श्री **अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी** : अगर आपको नहीं मिला तो इसके लिये आप का सचिवालय जिम्मेदार है, न कि मैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप ऐसे लड़ते हैं जैसे दो आदमी बाजार में लड़ते हैं ।

We are dealing as member and Speaker.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मैं ऐसा नहीं करता हूं, आप जानते हैं । लेकिन आप मेरा मुह बन्द करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं ।

श्री श्यामनन्दन मिश्र : इस सूचना से लोग क्यों घबराते हैं । अगर सूचना गलत है तो काटें ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : यह चिटठी अब कहां से आपके पास आई है ?

श्री श्यामनन्दन मिश्र : इसको आप ही पढ़ दीजिये ।

MR. SPEAKER: It is on the motion. The motion is not there. You are referring to a letter that I receive it from somebody.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: I did not say that. He said that he has written a matter to the Speaker and he has sent a copy of it to me. I think it is an urgent matter. I am seeking your permission. It is a matter of urgent public importance. It cannot wait.

Now that you have got the letter, kindly allow me to read it out. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Under what rule? Just quote the rule under which you want to read it out.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : आप मुझे इजाजत नहीं दे रहें हैं . . . . .

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Sir, a very dangerous position is developing in the House. These rules that we have passed are being torn into pieces. There is a procedure, and we have to conform to that procedure; it is a right guaranteed to every Member here. Any violation of that procedure is a violation of the rights of the Member. We have been

[Shri C. M. Stephen]

sowing the seeds of violation of the rights. It should not be permitted I want to raise a vital question of importance. The question is whether in the matter of raising a question of privilege, any Member who has given notice. (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Sir, when I attempt to say something of importance, you want me to sit down; when anything is said on the other side, they go on uninterruptedly; they are permitted. We must explain our position. Our position is this. How long can this happen, I really do not understand. The point I want to raise is this, before you lay it down as a precendent. It is about any Member who has given a notice and who can raise that point here and make a preliminary statement. I went through May's *Parliamentary Practice*. I do not find that a person who has given a notice can make an open submission in this House. What I am submitting is, a complete discussion has got to take place before you lay down your decision. Now, what happens is, one side is having its say, and the other side is not having its say. That goes on. The other side is completely silent. Now, the matter can be discussed with you privately. That is what May's *Parliamentary Practice* says. This is what it says:

> "As a motion taken at the time for matters of privilege is thereby given precedence over the prearranged programme of public business, the Speaker requires to be satisfied, both that there is a *prima facie* case that a breach of privilege has been committed: and also that the matter is being raised at the earliest opportunity. If he is not so satisfied when the circumstances are first brought to his attention privately, he may inform the Member that he is not entitled to raise the matter as a question of privilege,...."

Now, Kaul and Shakdher, in their *Practice and Procedure of Parliament* say that there is a difference between a privilege motion taken against a stranger, and against a Member. In the matter of privilege motion taken against a Member, before you are preliminarily satisfied about the admissibility of it, the Member implicated against has got the right of hearing before you either privately or on the floor of the House. It is never stated there that he who has given a notice can come before the House and make a statement by himself; that has been going on here. There are dangerous consequences. Although the matter will ultimately be adjudged untenable because a person gets the floor of the House, allegations are made against Members of the House or even outsiders and they go on record and the other side is not before the House. This is not a situation contemplated by the rules. May's Parliamentary Practice does not apply her because we are governed by our rules. My submission is that rules do not contemplate that sort of thing. Exceptions should not be allowed in this manner. Rules do not contemplate a public hearing before you finally come to a decision that there is a *prima facie* case. When there is a *prima facie* case, the matter comes before the House. No debate can take place here except on the basis of a motion or question. Unless a motion is moved no discussion could take place. Therefore any discussion or any debate except under rule 193 or on the basis of a motion is impermissible. Rules do not permit. 227 arises only after you decide under 222 that there is a *prima facie* case; that is permissible and tenable. Therefore any attempt made to ventilate this matter under the cover of the notice given to you before you decide that it is admissible is absolutely impermissible. Kindly do not lay down any precedent to the contrary. We have wasted two weeks in these exercises in futility; let it

not be carried on. This dangerous thing will have to be resisted.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I rise on a point of order.

MR. SEAPKER: Please sit down. I have to dispose of the first point of order. Mr. Vajpayee's motion which I received yesterday was about the school in memory of L. N. Mishra's father. This motion was given yesterday. This letter was written this morning. How can this motion be set against this letter?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : कल मैंने प्रस्ताव की सूचना दी थी । यह पत्र आज आया है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह उसमे कैसे घुसड गया ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मै बताता हू कैसे घुसड गया ।

मैंने नोटिस कल दिया था । इससे पहले भी इस मामले मे नोटिस दिए जा चुके है ।

MR. SPEAKER: You cannot raise in your notice future events which are not anticipated.

श्री श्यामनंदन मिश्र : अध्यक्ष महोदय, दस लाख लोगो से हम चुन कर आते है । क्या हमे अपनी बात भी नही कहने दी जायेगी ? (व्यवधान)

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मैंने प्रारम्भ में कहा था कि जो प्रिविलेज मोशन आपने पेंडिंग रखे है, जिन्हे आपको बाद मे लेना है, अगर उन पर विचार करने के बीच मे कोई ऐसी घटना हो जाये, जो बड़ी गम्भीर हो और जिसकी तरफ आपका ध्यान खीचना जरूरी हो, तो उसके लिये क्या किया जाये । मैंने यहां से शुरू किया था और मैंने कहा था कि मैंने आपको एक पत्र लिखा है कि श्री तुलमोहन राम के नौकर ने आपको एक पत्र लिखा है, जिसकी कापी मेरे पास है । (व्यवधान) अध्यक्ष महोदय, अगर ये लोग इस तरह बोलेंगे तो काम नही चलेगा । (व्यवधान)

SHRI K LAKKAPPA: Sir, they must have bribed the servant of Shri Tul Mohan Ram and thus got this petition. Their strategy is to hold the House to ransom. The petition is fake. It must have been invented in collusion with the servant. They are bringing in all kinds of fictitious petitions How can you allow them under the rules? (*Interruptions*)

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप स्वीकार करेंगे कि सारा मामला लाइसेंस स्कैडल से जुडा हुआ है । जो भी प्रिविलेज मोशन आ रहे है, वे लाइसेंस स्कैडल को लेकर आ रहे है । एक नई बात—एक बडी गम्भीर बात—हो गई है, और हम आपकी सलाह चाहते है कि इस मामले को हम कैसे उठाये । स्वाभाविक है कि आप पूछेंगे कि वह नई बात क्या हो गई है । मै बताना चाहता हू कि श्री तुलमोहन राम के नौकर ने आपको एक पत्र लिखा है । उस पत्र की कापी मेरे पास है । उस पत्र मे लिखा हुआ है

"मैं भुवनेश्वर राम पुत्र श्री बाबू जी राय ....."

(व्यवधान) अध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या आप इनको काबू नही कर सकते ?

(व्यवधान) यह पत्र पढ़ा जायेगा । (व्यवधान) ये पत्र पढ़ने से कैसे रोक सकते है ? (व्यवधान)

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayenpil): Sir, you cannot allow him to read the letter.... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Sir, this cannot be read in the House under the rules.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप मुझे यह पत्र टेबल पर रखने की इजाजत दीजिये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप दे दीजिये । मैं इसको देख लूंगा ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : आप क्या देखेंगे ? पत्र आपके पास आया हुआ है । मैं इसको आथेन्टीकेट करता हूं । मैं इसको टेबल पर रख रहा हूं । लेकिन इसमें जो मामला उठता है, वह बड़ा गम्भीर है । नौकर का आरोप है कि उसने सी० बी० आई० के सामने जो बयान दिया, वह बयान सी० बी० आई० ने श्री तुलमोहनराम को बता दिया । नतीजा यह है कि नौकर को नौकरी से निकाल दिया गया है और उसकी पुरानी तनख्वाह जब्त कर ली गई है । क्या सी० बी० आई० और श्री तुलमोहन राम मिल कर काम कर रहे हैं ? (**व्यवधान**) मैं इसको आथेन्टीकेट कर टेबल पर दे देता हूं ।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Sir, on a point of order. I am not talking about the letter and I do not know the contents of it. My point of order is this. Shri Vajpayee has read out from a letter written to you by the servant of Shri Tul Mohan Ram. A particular sentence has been read out from that document, which raises a very important matter on which I would request you kindly to give a ruling. It is also confirmed that this letter has been written to you. You have got the original letter and a copy is with Shri Vajpayee. A serious charge has been made against the CBI itself. In the larger interest, you kindly send the letter to the CBI, to find out whether it is true or not. Moreover, if the CBI has shown the document to Shri Tulmohan Ram, it means that the entire CBI Report is nothing but an eye-wash or a whitewash.

I would request you that this document should be allowed to be placed on the Table of the House and it should be circulated to all the Members On Monday, we should be given a chance to discuss the entire letter. . (*Interruptions*). I have not finished. In the larger interest of the House, if our integrity is challenged, it should be cleared of Shri Tulmohan Ram is not attending the House. If it is proved that he is in league with the CBI . (*Interruptions*) This document which has been authenticated should be circulated to all the Members

SHRI K RAGHU RAMAIAH : According to procedure that has been followed, I object to it. (*Interruptions*). I would like to submit that you have allowed a certain document to be placed on the Table of the House

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No, no

SHRI K RAGHU RAMAIAH: We object to the laying of the document on the Table of the House. We have a right to object to it. We have no earlier notice of what the document is. If a document like that is to be laid on the Table of the House, we will be prejudiced. We have no opportunity to contradict it or to comment on it or say what we have to say about it. It is but fair that when a document like that is brought before the House, we should have a prior opportunity of examining it, an opportunity to see whether it is genuine or not,

MR. SPEAKER: This document suddenly came in. He said it is a privilege matter. The privilege

notice was given yesterday. This letter came in today. What to do? If everything is to be taken up by aggressive actions and by shoutings then there is no need of anything. I fail to understand how we can proceed.

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी (शाजापुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अब तो मी० बी० आई० की नीयत पर शक करने का कारण है। इसीलिये तो हमने पार्लियामेंटरी की प्रोब की माग की थी। **(व्यवधान)**

SHRIMATI MAYA RAY (Raiganj): Mr. Speaker, Sir, may I make a submission?

We find, during this session, right from the beginning, every time the Chair, that means to say you, Sir, get up and give a ruling or even make an observation, several of these people stand up together. I understand that there are Rules of Procedure that guide the performance of this House. I see, even when Mr. Vajpayee stands up, Mr. Shyamnandan Mishra also stands up to speak. Can't Mr. Vajpayee speak for himself? It is not necessary for Mr. Mishra to do that. I know, they are senior Members of this House. I have no quarrel about that. How they should behave, how they should conduct themselves, I will not say anything. In all humility, I must say, this is my second year in this House. I would not say anything to cast any aspersion these senior Members. But I must make a few observations here. If they stand up like this, we can also do the same thing. What is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander also. But I object to the way in which the Chair is being addressed each and every morning. It is not a question of this side being attacked. Why should you, the Chair, be subjected to this behaviour? I take strong objection to this. (*Interruptions*).

13 hrs.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: The entire party of 370 members has been commandeered into action against the Opposition. Who are they to tell us that we are doing something against the Chair? As a matter of fact, it is they who have been doing something against the Chair and we take strong objection to that. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM (Srinagar): Having listened to the hon. lady member, I want to assure her that the situation is not so pathetic as she seems to think. You are handling the House as it should be and you know that the Opposition has a case and it must be heard. In that particular case you are using your discretion. Therefore, she need not make the whole thing very pathetic.

Secondly, you in your wisdom have observed that, when one Privilege Motion is pending, no other Privilege Motion can be raised. I said it earlier also and I repeat that, in some cases of privilege, time is of essence. For instance, when we are debating a privilege motion here, suppose somebody finds that there is a stranger in the House and there is a breach of privilege or that somebody is voting wrongly.... (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: There is no end to human ingenuity.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM: What I mean to say is that, in some cases like the one which Mr. Vajpayee has referred, time is of essence.

Thirdly, I do not agree that any letter by any servant of any member can justifiably be presented before this House and a question of privilege raised. To that extent, I agree that prior notice should be given. After all, what is the *locus standi* of Mr. Tulmohan Ram's servant? Mr. Tulmohan Ram has taken so much

[Shri S. A. Shamim]

of our time—20 days; and now it is going to be Mr. Tulmohan Ram's servant. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore): The matter regarding the attack on Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan's car in which one photographer of Statesmen was also injured, should be taken up immediately adjourning the proceedings of the House.... (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: I am not holding it in order. I am not allowing it.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे मामले के बारे में आपने क्या फैसला किया ? आप यह मामला तो पहले निपटा दीजिए । क्या आपने मुझे यह लैटर टेबल पर रखने की इजाजत दे दी है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय मैं देख लूंगा । अगर इसमें बसिकली कोई गलत बात न हुई तो मुझे कोई एतराज न होगा ।

I have to examine it and if anything is there, I will seek your guidance.

मुझे तो यह अभी मिला है । मैं देखूंगा । अगर ऐसी कोई बात इसमें हुई तो मैं आपसे पूछूंगा ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी इसमे एक ही बात है और मैं चाहूंगा कि ..... (**व्यवधान**) . .. मैंने इसमे आपकी गाइडेंस मांगी थी, इस लैटर से यह पता होता है ..... (**व्यवधान**) .....

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot decide without seeing it. It comes to me while sitting here. I am not allowing any adjournment motion.

यह कैसे हो सकता है कि मैं यहां बैठे भी रहूं और लैटर भी देखूं ।

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: They are only monopolising the entire House. Have we no right to make our submissions? Are we not Members of this House? Are you not going to hear us? We are strengthening you and we are protecting the Rules of Procedure. You kindly regulate the porcedure. It is not their monopoly everytime to hold the House to ransom. I have given a privilege motion against Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu. I would like to make my submission.

MR. SPEAKER: So long as the earlier one is not disposed of, I will not take up any other privilege motion.

RE. ADJOURNMENT MOTION

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore): Here it has come in the papers—attack on JP's car.

MR. SPEAKER: Many leaders, many distinguished men move about. They are shown black flags and many other things. That cannot be a subject of adjournment motion here. Tomorrow you go somewhere and something happens. That cannot be a subject matter of an adjournment motion here

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Gwalior): The matter is not as simple as that.

Please read my motion.

MR. SPEAKER: I have seen it. It is not in order.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): It is not a question of JP alone. Members of Parliament were proceeding to Kurukshetra along with JP and they were attacked. There is the failure of the Government to prevent that.... (*Interruptions*)

Sir, I wish to bring to your notice about the adjournment motion. It is not merely concerning Shri Jayaprakash Narayan but something else. I shall read that. My motion is:

"The failure of the Government to prevent attack on the motor cars carrying Members of the Parliament along with Shri Jayaprakash Narayan in the presence of the police when the cars were proceeding to Kurukshetra on November 27, 1974."

This is our adjournment motion.

MR. SPEAKER: That is the state matter.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Failure of the Government to prevent attack on the motor cars carrying Members of Parliament is a matter of privilege. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I am not allowing it.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I am not listening to you. I never called anyone of you. If you go on talking like this, this will not take us anywhere.

When the order of business comes, you can raise it. I am sorry I am not allowing that. All of you will please sit down. I have seen them. The question of law and order is the State subject. Suppose in a public meeting somewhere something happens to your party. It is very unfortunate that such a thing happens in a public meeting. How can we take cognisance of this especially when it concerns the law and order which is a State subject. You take it up in the Haryana Assembly.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): Sir, I rise on a point of order. My point of order is that Art. 19 of the Constitution has been abrogated. This Article grants to the citizens of India right to assemble peaceably and without arms. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: All of you will please sit down. I called Shri Mishra.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: We are here to defend and protect the Constitution. If the fundamental rights do not exist in the country, then Parliament of India cannot exist.

MR. SPEAKER: I am not here to decide.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: (Tumkur): Sir, how can you allow him? (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: I think it is much better that you cool down. We can go out for lunch or a cup of tea. I am not going to take any adjournment motion now.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: I am on a point of order (*Interruptions*).

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: They have no place here. They can go out and defend themselves. They have no place in the system (*Interruptions*).

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: I am submitting a point of order. (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: Does it look nice to shout at each other and not to listen to each other in patience?

SHRI K LAKKAPPA: I am also making a submission on the same point. I have equal right here as a member of the House. I am quoting article 19 of the Constitution. They have no place here....(*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Mishra is on a point of order. By this time he would have finished his point of order, in one minute.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: I will not take even one minute; I will finish in half a minute.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: My respectful submission is that if fundamental rights are found not to

[Shri Shyamnandan Mishra]

exist, then this Parliament has absolutely no reality behind it. Article 19 grants to the citizens of India the right to assemble peaceably and to freely move within the territory of India.

Now what happened yesterday was that some honourable Members of Parliament and Shri Jayaprakash Narayan were prevented from moving by the rowdies under the protection of the Haryana Police. Therefore, this is a matter involving the fundamental right of the people of India and the Haryana Government making nonsense of civil liberties. That being the situation, whether this House can contemplate it with equanimity and whether we should not take up this matter, it is for you to consider. It is not a State subject.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: My point of order is on the same article 19.

MR. SPEAKER: Whatever be the fundamental rights, the ordinary machinery for laws and courts is available. We do not determine that here. It is not by shouting at each other that we decide on fundamental rights.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Fundamental rights are being abrogated in Bihar.... *(Interruptions)*.

MR. SPEAKER: You can have a discussion but not an adjournment motion. Their Assembly is there to decide. I am sorry I cannnot allow it.

We adjourn for lunch to reassemble at 2.30 P.M.

13.29 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till thirty minutes past Fourteen of the Clock

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The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at thirty minutes past Fourteen of the Clock

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*].

RE. ADJUORNMENT MOTION—*contd*

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Sir, I rise on a point of order.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If there are points of order, I will have to hear you.

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र (इलाहाबाद) : पहले सुन लें ।

श्री मधु लिमये : इतनी जल्दी किताब न खोलिये ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I want to draw the attention of the House to the rules relating to points of order. I will just only read the proviso. The proviso to rule 376(2) reads as follows:

> "Provided that the Speaker may permit a member to raise a point of order during the interval between the termination of one item of business and the commencement of another..."

Under this, when Members want to raise points of order, I have got to listen to them. It is not as if you cannot raise a point of order because it does not relate to the business in front of us, and the best way to dispose of this is, when Members have a point of order, to hear it and dispose of rather than get into an altercation which takes more time. I have calculated and found that we are wasting time and are consuming more time in shouts and counter-shouts than if we allow the Chair to listen peacefully and dispose of the points of order. If there are points of order, please mention them, but please be brief. They should be only points of order; nothing else.

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO (Bobbili): Sir, I want a clarification on your ruling. I want to know whether this

point of order should be relatable to the earlier item which was complete or.... (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have read out the rule to you.

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO: Can it be in a vacuum?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You are a prominent lawyer. I will read that out again to you: "Provided that the Speaker may permit a Member to raise a point of order during the interval between the termination of one item of business and the commencement of another if it relates to maintenance of order in or arrangement of business before the House". When so many Members get up it definitely relates to the maintenance of order in the House. If I do not listen to them there will be trouble in the House.

श्री मधु लिमये : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, समय बचाने के लिये ....

SOME HON. MEMBERS *rose*.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAEKR: I will hear one by one.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Jainagar): Will you call my name?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: How can I call you? How do I know who wants to speak. You have to catch my eye.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: I do not want to create trouble.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now you have not only caught my eye; you have also caught my ears.

श्री मधु लिमये : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय समय बचाने के लिये आज सवेरे 10 बजे के पहले जो लिखित नोटिस मैंने आपको दिया है वह मैं पढ़ कर सुनाऊंगा और उसके बाद दो, तीन बातें संक्षेप में कहूंगा। वह अंग्रेजी में है, इसलिये आपकी सुविधा के लिये पढ़ रहा हूं :

"I had informed the Speaker yesterday that I was going to Kurukshetra to make on the spot enquiry into the lathi charge made by the police against the students....

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Is it in accordance with the rules? You are a very learned Deputy-Speaker. I should like to know from you whether what he says is relevant. He is telling us a story that he was going to Kurukshetra.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If you allow me to listen to him, within two or three minutes the whole thing will be over.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं महाभारत वाले संजय का रोल अदा कर रहा हूं।

"The President of the student union Shri Sharma was first rusticated from the university and has now been arrested. I have gathered sufficient information about these matters.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Is he an investigating officer? Who has assigned to him that duty?

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं पार्लियामेंट का नान-इन्वेस्टीगेटिंग अफसर हूं।

"It should be remembered that a major part of the finances of the Kurukshethra university like all other universities comes from the University Grants Commission set up under the Central Act and those funds are also part of our budgetary bill."

इसका इस्तेमाल करना पड़ता है।

[श्री मधु लिमये]

"When I proceeded to make enquiries into those matters my vehicle was stopped at the Karnal bypass by the so-called youth congress workers who were mainly policemen and Government servants without uniform. Lathis were rained on the vehicle and the vehicles following in which JP and the Pressmen were travelling. There was a huge deployment of the police at that point but they deliberately kept themselves at a distance from those hoodlums

नहीं तो गलतफहमी में यह मेरे ऊपर बरसेंगे ।

The Statesman photographer Raghu Rai sustained injuries This Constitutes blatant interference with my parliamentary duties."

अब मैं तीन बातें कहना चाहता हूं ।

SHRI K LAKKAPPA· What is a parliamentary privilege? To sabotage the democratic system, is it a lawful duty? Sir, are you allowing all these things to go into the proceedings?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall tackle that; leave it to me.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Sir, I respectfully submit these things should not go on record.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Going on record is a different thing.

श्री मधु लिमये · बड़ी मुश्किल से जे० पी० जी की गाड़ी निकली । मैंने उनसे पूछा कि क्या आपको कुछ लगा, चोट आई तो वह प्रशान्त महासागर की तरह शान्त थे, उनके ऊपर बंसीलाल की इस गुंडागर्दी का कोई असर नहीं था .....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I would request Shri Limaye to confine to the point that he was obstructed in his parliamentary work. Let him not bring in other matters.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Muvattupuzha): Sir, may I humbly ask your one thing? Shri Limaye is certainly within his right to raise a point of order and you have correctly given the ruling that any matter which has a bearing on the order of business in the House is a point of order. It is in that sense that he was allowed to raise a point of order. Now he makes some allegations, correct or wrong, we cannot say.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall settle that

SHRI C M. STEPHEN: But a point of order is not a point of privilege. If he was interfered with in the discharge of his duties, that may or may not come within the purview of privilege, but that cannot be a point of order. Therefore, my submission is that this does not relate to the order of business of the House at all He has a complaint that he was interfered with while he was discharging his duty as a Member of Parliament So, he can raise a question of breach of privilege, which is a different matter altogether, but he cannot raise a point of order.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Has Shri Limaye finished?

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE· I have only begun.

SHRI C M STEPHEN: We cannot tolerate this sort of thing.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If you allow me to tackle this question, I think the whole thing would be settled in another two or three minutes. But, if you don't, it would be difficult.

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU

RAMAIAH): Sir I want to make one submission.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: How can there be a submission on a point of order?

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: Sir, I rise on a point of order. You were good enough to say that a point of order at this point of time must relate to the maintenance of order in the House and business of the House. Suppose I get up and make various allegations about what happens outside the House and in that way I finish my beautiful speech, and other members also do like that, even though no doubt you will kindly give your ruling at the end, where do we stand, so far as the regular business of the House is concerned? Last week we lost one non-official day. Therefore, if there are points of order, certainly we will hear them; but let us all bear in mind that the non-official business has to start in time. We should not consume the time meant for that by raising a point of order.

श्री मधु लिमये : जब इस सदन का एक सेवक आपकी सेवा करने के लिए और यू०जी०सी० के आउटले का क्या सदुपयोग हो रहा है या दुरुपयोग हो रहा है इसको देखने के लिए एक महान नेता के साथ जाता है तो उसको रोकने और उसकी गाड़ी के ऊपर लाठियां बरसाने, उसको धमकाने का जो काम होता है तो क्या उसका यह उद्देश्य नहीं था कि मैं कुरुक्षेत्र यूनिवर्सिटी में न पहुचू ? जब मैं वहां पहुंचता हूं तो डी०आई०जी० वहां के आते हैं मेरे पास और कहते हैं कि आप मधु लिमये है ? मैं कहता हूं हां तो वह कहते हैं कि बड़ी खुशी हुई आपको मिल कर। मैंने फिर यह करनाल का इंसीडेंट उनको बताया कि कुरुक्षेत्र विश्वविद्यालय में जाना चाहता था और इस तरह से आप ने यह अवहेलनाजनक की, प्रोत्साहन दिया ऐसे समाज-द्रोही तत्वों को तो उन्होंने बहुत ही सिगनिफिकैंट प्रश्न मुझ से पूछा :

"But, Mr. Limaye, no car seems to have been damaged."

जैसे कि पूरी कार का इंस्पैक्शन करके आये थे। मतलब मेरा यह है कि हरियाणा की पुलिस ने और सरकार ने मेरे अधिकारों का हनन करने के लिए यह सारी कांस्पिरेसी की थी। उस में जय प्रकाश नारायण को भी चोट पहुंचाने की कोशिश की गई। मुझे पता नहीं क्या उनका इरादा था। अगर पहले गाड़ी हमारी नहीं रहती तो उनके ऊपर क्या बीतती यह मैं नहीं कह सकता हू।

मेरा मुख्य मुद्दा यह है कि क्या इस तरह पार्लिमेंट के मदस्य को परेशान करना और बिना यूनिफार्म के और सरकारी पुलिसमैन के द्वारा लिमिटेड वायोलेंस के द्वारा धमकाना ठीक था? लिमिटेड वायोलेंस, लिमिटेड एसकेलेशन से इस सीमा तक जाना, डराना, धमकाना क्या आप इसको सही समझते है? क्या डर के मारे, लिमये, बागडी, जनेश्वर मिश्र, जे० पी०, भाग जायेंगे? क्या हम डरपोक लोग हैं? इनकी गुंडागर्दी से हम लोग दब जायेंगे? मेरे अधिकारों का हनन हुआ है। अगर आपका रूलिंग यह है कि प्रिवलेज के रूप में आप इसको स्वीकार कर रहे हैं तो ठीक है, अगर दंडवते जी का या दूसरे लोगो का अटल जी का एडजर्नमेंट मोशन आप ले रहे हैं तो वह भी ठीक है। मैं आपकी इस मामले मे गाइडेंस चाहता हूं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, he has raised this point of order. I am seized of it. Let me tell you what I have in mind.

There are two methods to follow. One is that points of order are raised by Member, the Chair is seized of it and the Chair disposes of them. This is one method. There are so

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

many Members who have various points of order. I feel, this is a better way of running the House, giving my ear to the Members, hearing point of order and disposing of them. There is another, method also If you want it, you can have that I am in your hands Another method is that a point of order is raised, there is a debate on that point of order and the Chair disposes it of If you want that method, it is up to you to follow that If you follow that method, I will allow everybody to make submissions on the point of order and then dispose of it Then, I will allow another point of order to be raised by the Member, allow a debate on it and dispose it of Like that, it goes on

AN HON MEMBER: You hear us also

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER Very well I have heard the point of order I will hear others on it We will have a debate on it

SOME HON MEMBERS No, no

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER I can do it only with the cooperation of the House. You follow whatever method you want to follow As far as I am concerned, I would prefer this method of hearing all those Members who want to raise various points of order, write them down, each one of them, and, then, dispose of them. But if the House wants the method of having a debate on it if you want to make counter points, you can have it.... (*Interruptions*). There are many things which are not provided in the Rules of Procedure That is why you have Rule 389 that anything that is not provided in the Rules will be settled by the Speaker Now, this is not provided in the Rules and that is why I put it to you. I would prefer this method. But if you want the method that a point of order is raised and then there is a debate well, Mr Shivnath Singh, we can have a debate. ..

SHRI C. M STEPHEN: I am also on a point of order.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If it relates to his point of order, then I shall hear you all. I would hear everybody Mr. Stephen, I will hear you. Kindly sit down. This is the difficulty in running the House. When the Chair says something, the members talk at the same time and we do not understand each other. I told Mr Stephen that I would hear him, but he did not hear me. That is the difficulty. Therefore, we have all to raise our voices If you have a point of order, I will have the balance If there are members rising on points of order from this side and from that side then I will call one from here and one from there

Mr Stephen

SHRI C M STEPHEN: I am on a very basic question The basic question is whether, under the Rules of Procedure or under Parliamentary practice, ancient or modern, old or dynamic, this practice of raising issues under the guise of point of order is permissible I have only to read the authority for your consideration This is from the book by Kaul and Shakdher:

"Any member can and should invite the Speaker's immediate attention to any instance of what he considers a breach of order or a transgression of any law of the House, written or unwritten, which the Chair has failed to perceive, and he may also seek the guidance and assistance of the Chair in respect of any obscurities in procedure. A point of order should, therefore, relate to the interpretation or enforcement of the rules of procedure and conduct of business in the House or conventions of such articles of the Constitution as re-

gulate the business of the House and must raise a question which is within the cognizance of the Speaker. The test whether a point raised is a point of order or not is not whether the Chair can give any relief but whether it involves such interpretation or enforcement of the rules, etc., and whether it raises a point which the Speaker alone can decide."

"The point of order, when raised, has the effect of suspending the proceedings before the House. It can be raised only in relation to the business before the House at the moment: the term 'business before the House' means business included in the List of Business for the day. But a point of order cannot be raised in respect of an item of business after that item has been disposed of..."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Read that again.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: "..But a point of order cannot be raised in respect of an item of business after that item has been disposed of. However, the Speaker may permit it to be raised during the interval between the termination of one item of business and the commencement of another if it relates to maintenance of order in, or arrangement of business before, the House. Thus, a point of order may be raised during this interval if it relates to the enforcement of Rules in regard to the suspension of a member."

The point that I am raising is this. Now there is a list of business before us. A part of the list of business has been disposed of. We are now to go to the next item in the list of business. We have not passed on to any item of business. No business is now before the House. My submission, therefore, is that it cannot relate to a business before the House. It does not relate to the interpretation of the rules because no rule was applied here. It does not apply to the Constitution because no Article of the Constitution is applied here. Nothing of this thing has happened. And the rule says that the list of business must be proceeded to whether anything has happened which relates to the list of business before the House or the order of business before the House. I am not referring to what Mr. Madhu Limaye has said. But when the House has not gone to any business and when the House is attempting to go on with the business in accordance with the list of business under the Rules, my humble submission is that it is peremptory that we stick to the list of business unless the rule of interruption of business comes is to play which is warranted only in one or two cases, namely, the privilege question. Otherwise, this thing has to be proceeded to.

It is within the right of the members of this House to demand that we proceed to the list of business before the House. And what is now raised does not relate to any of these matters. My humble submission is that this is a misuse of the provision of the Rules and the misuse will not be permitted It is a blatant violation of the rules of procedure. A discussion is being permitted on umpteen subjects without the permission of the Speaker. That is what is taking place. We do not know what is coming on.

A discussion can be raised only under Rule 193. If it is a debate, it can take place only on a motion. A point of order can relate to only a matter which has been spelt out. It is a settled provision. My humble submission is: kindly do not permit the Rules of Procedure to be violated completely. Kindly bear in mind that every minute that is given to this sort of exercise means trampling on the rights of the Members of the House and trampling on the rights of the nation as a whole which wants their business to be transacted in this House. We are here for that purpose, not for the purpose of carrying on this futile exercise of going on spelling out umpteen sorts of complaints under the

[Shri C. M. Stephen]

garb of points of order. This is not a point of order. This procedure is not permissible under the Rules. I want a ruling on that. They can come under Rule 377.

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने कार्य-स्थगन प्रस्ताव की सूचना दी थी. . .

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER. Only on a point of order, not on the adjournment motion.

श्री शिवनाथ सिंह (झुंझुनू) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, पहले आप श्री मधु लिमये के पायंट पर सदस्यों को सुन लें और उसके बाद दूसरे पायंट्स को लें।

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा: मैं यह व्यवस्था का सवाल उठा रहा हूं कि मुझे और कई हजार लोगों को, जो ट्रेन पर चल रहे थे, स्टेशन पर घेरकर "लोकनायक जिन्दाबाद", "जयप्रकाश नारायण जिन्दाबाद". . . .

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER Is there a point of order?

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, पहले सुन लीजिये। (व्यवधान)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You want me to allow him I allowed Shri Madhu Limaye because he said that his right as a Member in the discharge of his duties has been obstructed But if you mention about a train and everything, that is not a point of order.

15.00 hrs.

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा . उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप मुझे सुन लीजिये। मैं इस सदन का या आपका समय बर्बाद करने का आदी नहीं हूं। लेकिन मैं यह भी कह दूं कि चूंकि आप ने मुझे बोलने की इजाजत दी है और मैं बोल रहा हूं इस लिए कृपा करके आप भी उसमें दखल न दें, यह मेरा आग्रह है। पांच बार मेरे कम्पार्टमेंट में ये आये बोलते हुए—लोकनायक जिन्दाबाद, जयप्रकाश नारायण जिन्दाबाद, छुरा, लाठी, भाला और बंडासा लिये ए. . (व्यवधान).

तो यह नारा देकर और एक-एक को पकड़ कर मारना, घड़ी छीनना. . . .

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER. What is the point of order?

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा : आजादी के बाद जो यह एक घटना घटी वह हमने कभी सोची भी नहीं थी। दो सौ से ज्यादा महिलाओं का कपड़ा छीना गया, साड़िया छीनी गईं. . (व्यवधान) . . . और इनकी आर०पी०एफ० देखती रही। एक औरत की गोद से बच्चा छीन लिया गया . . (व्यवधान) . . 1940 में 1942 में जो हरिजन लगातार जेल जाते रहे है, जो बिहार के एम०एल०ए० है उनको घसीट कर छुरे से घायल कर के और घड़ी छीन कर ले गये . . . . (व्यवधान) . . एक हजार से ज्यादा मेरे क्षेत्र के लोग है जो घायल किये गये जयप्रकाश जिन्दाबाद और लोक नायक जिन्दाबाद का नारा लगा कर और उन को कहा कि पटना नही जाने देंगे। . . . . . (व्यवधान) . . . . . एक हजार से ज्यादा लोग घायल किए गए . . . . . (व्यवधान) . . . . . .

श्री श्यामनंदन मिश्र (बेगूसराय) : और समूचे बिहार को जो कैद कर रखा है. . . (व्यवधान) . . . . सारे बिहार की 6 करोड जनता को जो कैद कर रखा है उस के बारे मे क्यो नही कहते हैं जो बेरिकेडस के अन्दर रखे गए हैं . . . (व्यवधान) . . . . . .

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा : यह अमेरिकी दलालों का देश नहीं . . . (व्यवधान) . . . . खबरदार इसे अमरिकी दलालों का देश नहीं बनने दिया जायगा। इसे चिली नहीं बनने देंगे. . (व्यवधान). अमेरिकी पैसा ले कर. . . . (व्यवधान)

सी आइ ए का पैसा ले कर... (व्यवधान).. यह नहीं चलेगा।.. करोड़पतियों का पैसा ये पाते हैं.....

श्री श्यामनंदन मिश्र यह सारी दुनिया जानती है कि कौन किसक पसे मे चलता है...

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आजादी के बाद ऐसी घटना नही हुई थी। मेरे पास भी एक ही गर्दन है और बाबू श्यामनदन मिश्र के पास भी एक ही गदन है। यह गुंडागर्दी चलगी तो न कोई सदन के मेम्बर सुरक्षित रहेंगे और न देश सूरक्षित रहेगा। मैं नही चाहता कि ऐसी घटनाए हो। अगर मध जी के ऊपर किसी ने रोडा फेंका तो उस की निन्दा की जानी चाहिए। लेकिन जिन लोगो ने पटना मे गुंडागर्दी की .(व्यवधान) जो बिहार मे हुआ वह बिहार के इतिहास मे आज तक कभी नही हुआ था.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER You have made your point

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा: उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप जरा सुन लीजिए। उन हरिजन लोगो का नाम आया है जिन को करौटा स्टेशन पर ट्रेन मे खीचकर और घसीटकर ले जाया गया, इस के बाद उन्हे एक गाव मे गुलाम बना कर रखा गया ....(व्यवधान)....

म चाहता हू कि मेरे कार्य स्थगन प्रस्ताव को मजूर कीजिये और हम को बोलने का मौका दीजिये। हमारे लिये घूमना, अपने क्षेत्र मे आना जाना यह बहुत ही खतरनाक बनता जा रहा है। आज अपने क्षेत्र में जाना, दिल्ली आना या यहा से वापस जाना यह सब काम खतरे में पड़ गया है। इसलिए खतरे मे पड़ गया है कि हम करोड़पतियों के हाथ और चोर व्यापारियों के हाथ बिकने को तैयार नही है क्योंकि हम ने डी-होर्डिंग कैम्पेन चलाया है, इस लिए उनकी तरफ से यह सब किया जा रहा है। इसलिए मैं सदन से, आप से और जिनके पास थोडा सा भी ईमान बाकी है वह घर के लोग हों या उधर के हों, उनसे अपील करना चाहता हू कि ये जो गुंडागर्दी की बाते हो रही है ये मामूली बाते नही हैं। (व्यवधान) . आप मेरे एडजर्नमेंट के मोशन को मजूर कीजिये और उस पर बहस करने की इजाजत दीजिये ताकि देश मे जनतत्र बचे और जो समझते है श्याम बाबू कि यह चिली बन जायेगा हमारा देश तो वह चिल्ली हम नही बनने ग। (व्यवधान)

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर) न हिन्दुस्तान चिल्ली बनेगा न सोवियत रूस बनेगा, यह हिन्दुस्तान रहेगा।

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा सी की रक्षा हम करना चाहते है।

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr Jha, you have made your point. Kindly cooperate. Please conclude now. Mr. Bhagat.

SHRI H. K L. BHAGAT (East Delhi). Mr. Deputy-Speaker Sir, as a Member of this House, I have right to say that the House proceeds with its business according to the Rules of the House and, where the time of this House is consumed against the rules of the House, in a way, it is an infringement of my right as a Member of this House.

Sir, it is now very interesting for us to note what Shri Limaye said. I

[Shri H K L Bhagat]

thought that he was sometimes fantastic (*Interruptions*) I could not think that he could be that fantastic Yes, he is terribly fantastics—I agree with this It is very interesting when he said that as a Member of this House his right was impinged upon and because of that, the order of the House is being affected It was for us to hear from him that lathis were rained on the car But, there was not a scratch on the car—it was managed but the lathis were rained upon it This is the logic of Mr Limaye The lathis were made of rubber I am saying that he is trying to infringe the rights of the other people Now you are threatening to *gherao* the entire Parliament. I say that Mr Limaye being a party to this decision to *gherao* the House is guilty of creating disorder in this House and is guilty of breach of privilege of the House The MLAs of Bihar have also a right to move on the roads

Your people are using violence and using bombs and throwing stones and if your car is surrounded by a few people and few black flags are shown, don t become jittery

My friend I tell you that you are going to reap the harvest of what you are sowing in Bihar and in this country You are infringing my right

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी उपाध्यक्ष महोदय प्रश्न-काल की समाप्ति के बाद, जिसे जीरो-आवर कहते हैं उसमें सम्बन्धित कुछ मामले उठाते हैं। वह किसी नियम के अनुसार नहीं है वह सदन की परिपाटी के अनुसार है। अब हमारे कांग्रेस के मित्र इस पर आपत्ति कर रहे हैं। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय मेरा निवेदन यह है कि उस समय जो मामले उठे थे वे मामले अभी चल रहे हैं, बीच में सत्र आ जाने से मामला खत्म नहीं हुआ। हम इसमें कोई नई चीज नहीं उठा रहे हैं। मुझे पता नहीं—आप उस समय सदन में थे या नहीं थे यदि थे तो मैं आपको स्मरण दिला दूं .

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER Make your point of order Do not remind me of anything

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी हम ने एक काम रोको प्रस्ताव की सूचना दी थी जिसमें हम ने स्पष्ट लिखा था कि देश में लोकतंत्र खतरे में है और इसके मैंने दो सुबूत भी दिये थे श्री जय प्रकाशनारायण के उपर कातिलाना हमला करने की कोशिश और दूसरे नम्बर में जो सत्ताधारी दल की बैठक हुई उसमें मुख्य मंत्री द्वारा यह कहना कि आल इण्डिया रेडियो द्वारा विरोधी दल वालों को बहुत ज्यादा समय दिया जा रहा है आल इण्डिया रेडियो इस तरह से चलाया जैसे मास्को रेडियो चलता है या पाकिस्तान का रेडियो चलता है। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय इस देश में संविधान चलेगा या नहीं? मूलभूत अधिकारों की रक्षा होगी या नहीं?

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER Tell me, is this a point of order?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी यह क्वेश्चन आफ आर्डर इस लिये है कि अभी पुराना मामला खत्म नहीं हुआ। हमारे कांग्रेस के मेम्बर कह रहे हैं कि यह बीच में कहां से आ गया? बीच में इस लिये आ गया कि यह मामला पहले से चल रहा था। बीच में सत्र आ गया यह मामला बीच में नहीं आया और सत्र के बाद इस पर आपको हमें अभी सुनना है।

मैं एक जानकारी दे दूं—श्री जयप्रकाश नारायण जब हरियाणा जा रहे थे उस समय हमें यह आशंका थी कि उनके उपर हमला होगा। इस लिये श्री पीलू मोदी ने प्रधान मंत्री जी को एक पत्र लिखा कि जयप्रकाश नारायण जी

की रक्षा का इन्तेजाम किया जाना चाहिए। प्रधान मन्त्री जी ने उसका जवाब भी दिया कि पूरा इन्तेजाम किया जायेगा। लेकिन कैसा इन्तेजाम किया गया, यह हम ने कुरुक्षेत्र के रास्ते में देखा। उन पर हमला किया गया और हमला करने वाले लोग पुलिस के थे मुफ्ती कपड़े में थे।

मेरा निवेदन है—अगर भागेन्द्र झा जी कोई एडजार्नमेन्ट मोशन लाना चाहते हैं तो उन्हें जरूर इजाजत होनी चाहिए लेकिन हम खुद एक दूसरे को काटें—यह ठीक नहीं है। ये कहते हैं कि पार्लियामेंट का घेराव करने का फैसला किया गया है हम लोग हिंसा भड़का रहे हैं—हम ने अभी इन्दिरा ब्रिगेड का गठन नहीं किया है . (*व्यवधान*)

उपाध्यक्ष जी हिन्दुस्तान की जनता को अधिकार है कि पार्लियामेंट के सामने आये और निष्पक्ष चुनाव के लिये भ्रष्टाचार को रोकने के लिए और मूल्यों को कम करने के लिये इस पार्लियामेंट का दरवाजा खटखटाये—यह वैधानिक काम होगा और यह हम करेंगे।

SHRI K LAKKAPPA Will you allow this Parliament to be gheraoed? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE I defend that view

श्री शिवनाथ सिंह (झंझुनू) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय ब्वाइन्ट आफ आर्डर के नाम से जो चीज श्री मधु लिमये ने रखी है वह ब्वाइन्ट आफ आर्डर नहीं है। इस प्रकार के ब्वाइन्ट आफ आर्डर से सदन की कार्यवाही को बाधा पहुंच रही है। आप ने जयप्रकाश जी का नाम लिया—मैं आप से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं—जयप्रकाश जी की उम्र का लिहाज रखते हुए देश ने बहुत सयम रखा है, लेकिन सयम रखने की भी हद होती है, (*व्यवधान*). . वे राजस्थान गये पंजाब गये दिल्ली आये—लोगों ने अपनी भावना को दबा कर रखा और जो बर्ताव उनके साथ होना चाहिए था वह नहीं किया। लेकिन कल जब वे हरियाणा गये—हरियाणा के लोगों की भावनाओं को जब ठेस पहुंची और उन्होंने काले झण्डे से प्रदर्शन किया—एक तरफ आप उनको बदनाम करते है, कहते है काले झण्डे निकालते हैं—जब वहां के लोगों को सहन नहीं हो सका और उन्होंने अपनी भावनाओं का प्रदर्शन करने के लिए काले झण्डे निकाले—तो आप उसको सहन नहीं कर सके—यह क्या बात है।

मैं आप से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं—जयप्रकाश जी के लिये पूरा सम्मान दिखाया गया—लेकिन आज जिस रास्ते पर वे चल रहे हैं डमोक्रेसी को खत्म करने के लिये इस लिए जरूरी है कि उनका जवाब उन्हीं की टर्म्स में दिया जाना चाहिए। वहां की सरकार ने अपनी जनता के लिये जो काम किया है उनके उत्थान के लिये जो काम किया है—उसको दृष्टि में रख कर ही उन्होंने अपनी भावना का प्रदर्शन किया है।

इस लिये मेरा निवेदन है कि मधु लिमये जी के किसी ब्वाइन्ट आफ आर्डर और प्रिवलेज मोशन की इजाजत न दीजिये क्योंकि वहां की जनता ने अपनी भावना का प्रदर्शन किया है जयप्रकाश जी को उन्हीं का नक्शा दिखाया है।

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र उपाध्यक्ष महोदय आपको याद होगा और इस सदन को भी याद होगा—जब इस सदन का पिछला सेशन चल रहा था मैंने एक चिट्ठी का हवाला दिया था। कल मैं वही देखने के लिये गया था। जब मैंने यहां उस चिट्ठी का हवाला दिया था तो उस समय सत्तारूढ़ दल ने बहुत हल्ला मचाया था। उसमें लिखा हुआ था कि हरियाणा में मुख्य मन्त्री ने जयप्रकाश जी की हत्या का पूरा-पूरा इन्तेजाम कर लिया है।

[श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र]

इस पर आप लोगों ने बहुत हल्ला मचाया था और कहा था कि इस चिटठी को सदन की कार्यवाही मे से निकाल दिया जाय लेकिन वह नही निकाली गई । जयप्रकाश जी पहली बार हरियाणा जा रहे थे और चूंकि मैंने उस चिटठी को यहा रखा था इसलिये मैं देखने के लिये गया कि बंसीलाल की नीयत क्या है . . .

श्री शिवनाथ सिंह : उन्होंने खुला निमत्रण दिया था और कहा था कि आइये, हम आपका स्वागत करेगे ।

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : जब मै वहा पहुचा तो मैंने रास्ते मे हर जगह देखा—जैसा माननीय मधु लिमये जी ने बताया—पुलिस के सिपाही सादी वर्दी मे काले झण्डे लेकर, जिसमे मोटी मोटी लाठिया थी वे जयप्रकाश जी और जितनी अन्य गाडिया उनके साथ जा रही थी सब पर हमला कर रहे थे। हम लोगों की गाडियो पर भी डडा चलाया गया ।

उपाध्यक्ष जी, काले झण्ड दिखाने का मै बुरा नही मानता । लेकिन हम विरोधी पार्टी के लोग जब आपके खिलाफ और प्रधान मत्री के खिलाफ काले झण्डे दिखायेंग तो वह हमारा विरोध प्रदर्शन होगा । लेकिन आप सरकार चलाते हुए, काले झण्डे का इन्तजाम करेंग—तो वह किस लिये ? यही तानाशाही कहलाती है । जो सरकार चलाता है, जब वह काले झण्डे लेकर चलता है, तो वह तानाशाह है । आप हम को तानाशाह कहते हैं—जो सभा का इन्तजाम करते है, शान्तिपूर्ण ढग से विरोध प्रदर्शन करते हैं—या वे तानाशाह है जो लोगों को सभा मे जाने से रोकते हैं, लोगों को ले जाने वाली बसों के परमिट कैन्सिल कराते हैं, सभा के आयोजकों को गिरफ्तार करते हैं—आप बतलाइये—कौन तानाशाह है ? उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बड़ा गम्भीर सवाल है—बार-बार कांग्रेस पार्टी के लोग जिनके हाथ में ताकत है, वे कहा करते हैं कि इस सदन की मर्यादा होनी चाहिए, यहां शान्ति होनी चाहिए, यहा रूल्ज का आब्जर्वेशन होना चाहिए । लेकिन इस सदन के बाहर केवल इस सदन के सदस्य ही नही, बल्कि हिन्दुस्तान की आजादी क लडाई लडने वाले जितने लोग बैठे है, जयप्रकाश जी ने किसी से कम तकलीफे नही उठाई है, किसी से कम गिरफ्तार नही हुए—उनके ऊपर लाठी चलेगी, तो क्या यहा रूल्ज चलेगे, इस सदन के रूल्ज को लेकर हम चलेंगे—क्या ? हम सत्तारूढ़ दल को चेतावनी देना चाहते है—यदि जयप्रकाश जी को काले झण्ड दिखाना चाहोगे तो प्रधान मत्री हिन्दुस्तान में कही भी जायेगी, हर जगह काले झण्डे से उनका स्वागत किया जायेगा—यह देश की जनता का फैसला है ।

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: Let us come to the business of the House Otherwise, this debate will go on the whole day. May I humbly request you to come to the business of the House? Where are we going? (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, please. Just a minute. I think this is a very appropriate question put by the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs. (*Interruptions*)

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : बाहर लाठी मारेंगे और यहा बिजनेस चलायेंगे—दोनों नही चलेंगे ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order please. The point is this. He has put the question: Where are we going? I can say this: I will go wherever the Members want to go.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Just now we are in hell!

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If you think we have had enough of this, then let me dispose of the point of order. I say I fully agree with what Prof. Mukherjee has said. He has quoted so many times during the last few days that the Speaker has no eyes; he has no mouth; he has no ears, except what is given to him by the House.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: He has a soul.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have never realised the truth of this better than today. Whatever I do I will do only with the consent of all of you. If Mr. Raghu Ramaiah asks me this question: Where are we going, I will tell you: I will go wherever you go, wherever the majority go.

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: We want to go to the business.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If you want that we should do some business I would request you all: Let as stop here. Let me dispose of whatever questions have been raised. Then we shall proceed to the business if you all agree. ..(*Interruptions*). Order, order. This is the consensus you have all agreed. Kindly give me only three or four minutes to dispose of the points that have been raised. I shall first deal with what Mr. Stephen has said...

(*An Hon. Member*: Bogus member). Every Member is a genuine member and is an hon. Member; kindly do not use these expressions... (*Interruptions.*) He has read elaborately from our book, practice and procedure. I say I do not dispute all that. He has also read in the long quotation that he referred to that in between two items points of order might be raised relatng to the maintenance of order in the House. May I point but to him another rule, the last rule in our rule book which says that anything that is not specifically provided for by these rules, or the detailed working of these rules must be regulated by the speaker. I had also gone on record many times in the past that those rules have become very inadequate. I had also said that we had a democracy that was an elitist democracy. I had also said that now we have a mass democracy and whatever happens finds a reflection here. I had also said that the Chair can run the House only with the consent of the Members. When a sizeable section of the House is very agitated about something, you have to take note of it. Otherwise it is not possible to run the House. That is where the feelings of the Members have relevance to the maintenance of order. That is why I take note of these things.

I think the only point of order raised is by Shri Madhu Limaye. In a different may Mr. Jha also raised the same point of order... (*Interruptions.*) The fundamental question is this: Whether a Member of Parliament is obstructed in any way, anywhere A Member of Parliament does not cease to be a Member of Parliament when he goes out from this House. That is why he raised this question, whether when he goes out he can be obstructed anywhere in any form Mr. Limaye has said that he was obstructed when he went to Haryana to investigate about the affairs of the Kurukshetra University. He has also said that because this House gives a lot of money to every University, we have voted some money to the Kurukshetra University and, therefore, we have a resonsibility. He had gone there as a Member of Parliament to enquire into these things and he was obstructed by the police. That was his point.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: The only lapse on his part was that he did not inform the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs; otherwise, he informed the Chair already.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): We have to fight a Kurukshetra war.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: May be, we are going to fight another Kurukshetra war very soon; I do not know. But who will be the Pandavas and who will be the Kauravas, we do not know.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: What will be your Karna?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I can visualise the role for myself, because I come from that particular community. I can visualize only the role of Karna.

Shri Bhogendra Jha also, in a different way, said that he was obstructed. He was coming in a train, he was obstructed by some people raising lathis. It comes to the same question.

I think we have certain precedents on this question of privilege. Unless this House decides otherwise later on, I cannot rule that out, we have to go by certain decisions which have been accepted by this House. It has been a well-laid convention that if a Member proceeds to attend Parliament as a Member of Parliament and if he is obstructed in that process, then it is a privilege.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: In other words, the journey from Kurukshetra to Delhi will attract privilege.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now we have to remember this that Shri Madhu Limaye is a much bigger man than a Member of Parliament.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Why?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: As a Member of Parliament we have certain functions in this House. But, as a leader of standing, he has other responsibilities.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: A leader without any following.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What I am saying about Shri Madhu Limaye, I say about you also.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM (Srinagar): What about me?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: About you also. I think it was you who brought Haji Mastan to the limelight. And you did that in your capacity, not as Member of Parliament, but in some other capacity. Therefore, you are more than a Member of Parliament. I concede the same thing about Shri Lakkappa.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM: Then I withdraw my statement. I am no more a leader. I stand on an ordinary pedestal.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: As Members of Parliament, as leaders, we have many other duties that call us everywhere, and the bigger the person the more the duties. When we go out of this House and perform our duties as political leaders, we encounter difficulties. Whether that comes within the purview of obstructing a member from doing his duty is a new question which I think the House must go into very carefully. There is a Rules Committee for that. So, I repeat, that question is open and it cannot be a question of privilege at this stage.

Now, if you agree with me, we will hurriedly proceed with the formal business.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :उपाध्यक्ष जी, जयप्रकाश जी पर हमला किया गया उसका क्या हुआ ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will deal with that too because that point was also raised. I am seized of it. But I thought that this matter was disposed of in the morning. I saw the proceedings just before coming here. An Officer of the Table gave

me just one minute before coming here. This is about the question of alleged assault on Shri Jayaprakash Narayan...

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: It is a fact.

उनकी गाड़ी पर हमला होते हुए मैंने अपनी आंखों से देखा है

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let me change that word, instead of "alleged", "reported".

Now, this was raised in the morning and the Speaker said, "You can have a discussion but not an adjournment motion".

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Why not?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I do not know. I am just reading it out.

This point was raised by Mr. Shyamnandan Mishra. I would read out from the proceedings:

"Now what happened yesterday was that some honourable Members of Parliament and Shri Jayaprakash Narayan were prevented from moving by the rowdies under the protection of the Haryana police. Therefore, this is a matter involving the fundamental right of the people of India and the Haryana Government making nonsense of civil liberties. That being the situation, whether this House can contemplate it with equanimity and whether we should not take up this matter, it is for you to consider. It is not a State subject.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: My point of order is on the same article 19.

MR SPEAKER: Whatever be the fundamental rights, the ordinary machinery for laws and courts is available. We do not determine that here. It is not by shouting at each other that we decide on fundamental rights.

"SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Fundamental rights are being abrogated in Bihar... (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: You can have a discussion but not an adjournment motion. Their Assembly is there to decide. I am sorry I cannot allow it.

We adjourn for lunch to reassemble at 2.30 P.M."

So, I cannot reopen this. Let us go on with the business.... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: The Parliament has no reality behind it if fundamental rights are denied... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: We stage a walk-out.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : हरियाणा में जो कुछ हुआ है और जी रूलिंग दी गया है उसके प्रति विरोध तथा असन्तोष प्रकट करने के लिए हम बाहर जा रहे हैं

[Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee and *some other hon. Members then left the House.*]

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): Sir, before I withdraw, I want to draw your attention... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad): I have got these photographs on attack on J. P. and his motorcade. If you permit me, I would lay them on the Table of the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Give them to me.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Just now, you read out that the Speaker had expressed his willingness to have a discussion on that. I have given a motion in the morning according to Rule 388, suspending the business of the House and using the residuary powers of the Speaker under Rule 389. A motion was given that this House condemns the attack on J P. and urges upon the Government to take all measures for protecting his life. I want to know from you whether, according to the direction of the Speaker or according to what he has said in the House that a discussion may be permitted, you are going to permit a discussion on the motion I have given notice of *(Interruptions)*.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let me first deal with his point of order I will read out the relevant rule because he wants the rules to be suspended. The rule says:

> "Any member may, with the consent of the Speaker, move that any rule may be suspended "

It can be done only with the consent of the Speaker. In view of the fact that the Speaker has agreed to have a discussion, I do not see that this motion...

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Sir, I had given this motion in the morning. The Speaker has indicated his willingness; he is prepared to have a discussion. And the motion is already there. If it is not being taken up now, at least we should know when this motion will be taken up. I am within my rights to know from you. I have given notice.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The business of the House cannot be arranged *ad hoc* off the cuff, by the Chair. The rules say that the Secretary will arrange the business from day to day under the direction of the Speaker who does it in consultation with the Leader of the House. What you have said is there on record. He has agreed to a discussion. But we cannot run it in an *ad hoc* way that we must have a discussion tomorrow or the day after. There is a certain procedure for that.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I shall tell you the reason why I requested the Speaker to suspend the rules. Yesterday this incident happened in Haryana. Today the same thing may happen in Delhi because Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan is in Delhi today. Tomorrow he will be leaving for Patna. The matter is so urgent, Sir. We are taking things very lightly. The direction in which things are moving, I think, Government should take a note of it I think, we should also take a note of it. It is our duty to draw the attention of the Speaker and through the Speaker, of the House that the way things are moving, it will lead to a situation of civil war in the country, and no life, however protected it may be by police or military, will be safe in future; if things go on in this way and if Shri Javaprakash Narayan's life is endangered, I warn the Government, that we are heading towards a civil war and no life will be safe in this country As a protest, because you are not allowing this now, I stage a walk-out.

Shri Samar Guha then left the House.

श्री एम० एम० बनर्जी : जो कुछ हरियाणा में हुआ है उसको हम मामूली नहीं करते हैं। लेकिन वहां हाइडल चार्ज, टीचर्ज, नेशनल टीचर्ज के साथ जो व्यवहार किया गया है वह बिल्कुल नाजायज है, गलत है।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : जिन्दुस्तान में सब बराबर है।

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: The adjournment motion has been disal-

lowed by the Speaker but he has said that there will be a discussion on this important issue. My only point is that that discussion must take place at an early date because many important and subtle issues involving democracy are involved Therefore, we should have the discussion as early as possible.

15.40 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

MERCHANT SHIPPING (WRECKS AND SALVAGE) RULES, 1974

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H M TRIVEDI) I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Merchant Shipping (Wrecks and Salvage) Rules, 1974 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No G S R 1218 in Gazette of India dated the 16th November, 1974, under sub-section (3) of section 458 of the Merchant Shipping Act 1958 [*Placed in Library See* No LT-859 74]

ANNUAL REPORT OF POST-GRADUATE INSTITUTE OF MEDICAL EDUCATION AND RESEARCH CHANDIGARH FOR 1972-73

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A K M ISHAQUE) I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Post-Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research Chandigarh, for the year 1972-73, under section 19 of the Post-Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh, Act, 1966 [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-8595/74]

NOTIFICATION UNDER IRON ORE MINES LABOUR WELFARE CESS (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1970 IRON ORE MINES, LABOUR WELFARE CESS (AMENDMENT) RULES, 1974, EMPLOYEES' STATE INSURANCE (CENTRAL) 2ND AMENDMENT RULES, 1974 AND APPRENTICESHIP (AMENDMENT) RULES, 1974

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Notification No G S R 1006 (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 14th September, 1974, issued under section 1 of the Iron Ore Mines Labour Welfare Cess (Amendment) Act 1970 [*Placed in Library See* No LT-8596 74]

(2) A copy of the Iron Ore Mines Labour Welfare Cess (Amendment) Rules, 1974 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No G S R No 1007 in Gazette of India dated the 23rd September, 1974 under sub-section (4) of section 8 of the Iron Ore Mines Labour Welfare Cess Act, 1961 [*Placed in Library See* No LT-8597 74]

(3) A copy of the Employees' State Insurance (Central) Second Amendment Rules, 1974 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No G S R 1122 in Gazette of India dated the 12th October, 1974, under sub-section (4) of section 95 of the Employees' State Insurance Act 1948 [*Placed in Library. See* No LT-8598 74]

(4) A copy of the Apprenticeship (Amendment) Rules 1974 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No G S R 1224 in Gazette of India dated the 16th November 1974 under sub-section (3) of section 37 of the Apprentices Act, 1961 [*Placed in Library See* No. LT-8599 74]

15.41 hrs.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:—

(i) 'I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on Tuesday, the 26th November, 1974, adopted the following motion in regard to the Joint Committee on the Constitution (Thirty-second Amendment) Bill, 1973:—

"That this House concurs in the recommendation of the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha do appoint two members of the Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee on the Constitution (Thirty-second Amendment) Bill, 1973, in the vacancies caused by the resignations of Sarvashri Ram Niwas Mirdha and Umashankar Dikshit and resolves that Sarvashri K. Brahamananda Reddy and Om Mehta be appointed to the said Joint Committee to fill the vacancies".'

(ii) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 111 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Telegraph Wires (Unlawful Possession) Amendment Bill, 1974, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 25th November, 1974"

(iii) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 111 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Repealing and Amending Bill, 1974, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 25th November, 1974."

BILLS, AS PASSED BY RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I lay on the Table of the House the following Bills, as passed by Rajya Sabha.—

(1) The Telegraph Wires (Unlawful Possession) Amendment Bill, 1974.

(2) The Repealing and Amending Bill, 1974.

15.42 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH). With your permision, Sir, I rise to announce that Government Business in this House during the week commencing 2nd December, 1974, will consist of —

(1) Consideration of any item of Government Business carried over from today's Order Paper.

(2) Discussion on the Resolution seeking disapproval of the Representation of the People (Amendment) Ordinance, 1974 and consideration and passing of the Representation of the People (Amendment) Bill, 1974

(3) Discussion and voting on the Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) for 1974-75.

(4) Consideration and passing of:

(i) The Small Coins (Offences) Amendment Bill, 1974, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

(ii) The Parliament (Prevention of Disqualification) Amendment Bill, 1973

(iii) The East Punjab Urban Rent Restriction Act (Extension to

Chandigarh) Bill, 1974, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

(iv) The Delhi Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Bill, 1974, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

(v) The Repealing and Amending Bill, 1974, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

SHRI B. S. BHAURA (Bhatinda): I would request the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs to include the following matter for discussion.

The failure of the Government to purchase cotton through CCI as a result of which the kisans of cotton-growing areas staged demonstration at Bhatinda on 27th November, 1974 to press their demands. The police made a lathi charge, burst tear gas shells and opened fire on the demonstrators. It is reported that hundreds of farmers were injured during the police lathi charge.

Secondly, the failure of the Government to conceds the just demands of students of the Punjab University and check students strike in Chandigarh and adjoining areas. So many students are in jail in Chandigarh and adjoining areas. So many students are in jail in Chandigarh. The whole of the city is under prohibitory orders and democratic rights of the citizens of Chandigarh have been curtailed. It is also a serious matter and I request the Minister to find some time next week for discussion of these two matters.

SHRI M. R. LAKSHMINARAYANAN (Tindivanam): The Government of Tamil Nadu has announced the final price to be paid by joint stock factories to sugar-cane supplied by growers during 1973-74 after several tripartite meetings. Even this price is too low when compared to the prices paid by co-operative factories within the State and by factories in other States.

The representatives of the growers met the management of the South India Steel & Sugars Ltd., to implement the price announced by the State Government. The management refused to implement and further said that the State Government have no powers. Many a time the hon. Ministers have stated in this House that the State Government can settle this issue. Here is a specific instance that the said factories are deliberately flouting the decision of the Tamil Nadu government. The growers' Association decided to stop supply of sugar-cane to the factory until the management accept to pay the price announced and to approach the Central and State Governments to intervene and settle the issue. Accordingly, the association have made representation to both the State and Central Governments. I have contacted the hon. Minister for Agriculture in this regard. The factory has been closed from 11-11-74 because the growers could not supply the sugar cane. Nearly 5000 sugar cane growers are involved and the amount involved is 43 lakhs. In view of the above circumstances, I request you, Sir, to direct the hon. Minister for Agriculture to make a statement as to what steps have been taken to settle the issue.

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI (Jamshedpur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, this is a very serious matter which I am going to raise and is of the utmost public interest.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Is it about Bangla Desh?

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI: This is about Bihar.

"That the Bihar Ministry should be persuaded to exempt farmers

[Sardar Swaran Singh Sokhi]

of the Chotanagpur Division in South Bihar from the paddy levy introduced about 10 days ago. The drought in that area had destroyed nearly 75 per cent of the crop and the average farmer had very little grains to feed his family. The fact being that the Government had declared Chotanagpur a scarcity area proved the acute food shortage prevailing in the region. If the levy was imposed on farmers they would oppose it and it might even lead to their joining Jayaprakash Narayan's movement which had so far little impact in the region. Nearly 100 people have died of starvation in Chotanagpur Division between August and October last and a report had been submitted to the State Government listing their names and addresses. I would, therefore, request the Central Government to take necessary action immediately and save the situation."

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, with your permission I would like to raise a very important issue. You must have read in to-day's newspaper. I quote from the Times of India. They have said 'Sharp rise in prices of essential items."

We were given an assurance in this House by hon. Finance Minister Shri Y. B. Chavan, when he was the Finance Minister that the anti-inflationary measures are being taken to bring down the prices and the prices are coming down. When we protested against it, he said it is politically motivated and we are trying to create chaos in the country and the psychosis of shortage.

I quote here how prices have gone up within 15 days.

	Nov. 7	Nov. 22
	Rs.	Rs.
Gram	2·60	2 90
Jowar	1 60	2 00
Bajra	1 80	2·00
Maize	1 50	1·70
Rice (basmati)	3·30	4 40
Rice (begami)	2 40	3 00
Coconut oil	14 50	15·00
Sugar	5 00	5·50

The price of pulses has gone up right from 20 per cent to 35 per cent or 40 per cent, in two weeks. Price of rice has gone up. Price of fish has gone up. The price of wheat has gone up. The Central Government employees have been denied 4th instalment of dearness allowance. I am happy that the Minister for Communications Shri Shanker Dayal Sharma is here All the employees are agitated over this issue. 28 lakhs Central Government employees are united on this issue of not being paid fourth instalment of dearness allowance. I would therefore request that that may be paid as according to the recommendations of the Pay Commission it has reached 272 point. Now the wages should be revised. That will take another two years. What I want, Sir, the prices have not gone down and our own calculations about anti-inflationary measures have not been true.

Sir, I request through you, the hon. Minister for Parliamentary Affairs, to convey to the Finance Minister to make a statement about the four instalments of D.A. and about the price.

My last point is this. I am happy that Shri Raj Bahadur is here now. The Air India pilots have unconditionally withdrawn their strike. Still there are charge-sheets against them

and so many people. Who else is left out there in Air-India—Shri J. R. D. Tata or Air-India! I would request that they should all be reinstated forthwith.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से गृह मंत्री का ध्यान एक हृदय-विदारक और नृशंस घटना की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूं। उस घटना के संबंध में कल के दैनिक जनयुग में एक समाचार छपा है जिसका शीर्षक इस प्रकार है—सूदखोर के जरखरीद गुंडों द्वारा 3 कम्युनिस्ट कार्यकर्ताओं की हत्या—यह रांची जिले की खबर है, मैं थोड़ा सा पढ़ कर सुना देना चाहता हूं :

"सोसों गांव में पिछले 15 नवम्बर को स्थानीय सूदखोर के गुंडों ने दो कम्युनिस्ट कार्यकर्ताओं बुधुआ बदिया और शिवचरण बेदिया की हत्या कर दी। ये दोनों मुंडा जन जाति के थे। कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी की रांची जिला परिषद् के सचिव छत्रपति शाही किसी तरह बच निकले।

इस क्षेत्र के मुंडा कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के नेतृत्व में सूदखोरों द्वारा गैरकानूनी ढंग से कब्जा की गई जमीन को वापस लेने के लिए संघर्ष कर रहे हैं। छत्रपति, बुधुआ तथा शिवचरण इस संघर्ष की अग्रिम पंक्ति में रहे हैं और उन्होंने कुख्यात सूदखोर भादोराम द्वारा गैरकानूनी ढंग से कब्जा की गयी 300 बीघा जमीन को वापस लेने में सफलता हासिल की थी।

15 नवम्बर को खबर मिली कि यह सूदखोर सोसों गांव में हरल सिंह मुंडा के खेत में लगी फसल को काट रहा है, छत्रपति, बुधुआ तथा शिवचरण घटना-स्थल की ओर दौड़े। . . ."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have made the point. Mr. Jha, kindly cooperate. You want this to be attended to by Government.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : इसे खत्म कर रहा हूं।

"इन तीनों ने फसल काटने से रोकने की कोशिश की, इस सूदखोर के गुंडों ने लाठी, भाले और तलवार से उन पर हमला कर दिया। बुधुआ और शिवचरण वहीं गिर गये और उनके शरीर को गुंडों ने कुट्टी कुट्टी कर दिया। कट पीसेज. . (व्यवधान) . . . मैं चाहता हूं कि गृह मंत्री जी इसके ऊपर बयान दें। ऐसी घटनाओं पर हमारे सो-काल्ड डेमोक्रेट्स जो श्री जयप्रकाश नारायण के पीछे चल रहे हैं, कुछ बोलते नहीं हैं . . . (व्यवधान) . . . मैं चाहता हूं कि सरकार इस पर बयान दे और गुंडों को तथा उनके मालिक को भी गिरफ्तार करके जेलखाने में बन्द कर दे।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : (ग्वालियर) इसमें जयप्रकाश जी कहां से आये? इन्हें हर जगह हर वक्त जयप्रकाशजी दिख ई देते हैं।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : मैंने यह कहा कि जयप्रकाश जी के समर्थक इसके बारे में बोलते नहीं हैं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You will kindly listen to me. You made your point. Please conclude. It is unfortunate.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I would like to raise two important issues to be included in the list of business and I want a specific

[Prof. Madhu Dandavate]

statement to be made at least on one of them and the other may be taken up in the form of a discussion. I had already drawn the attention of this House to an ugly incident that had taken place at Ghaziabad where the late Dr. Ambedkar's statue was disfigured by a number of miscreants by way of a procession being taken out. The Smarak Niti was responsible for erecting that statue. I am told that the inauguration of that state was made by the hon. Speaker of Lok Sabha. That statue was disfigured As a result of that, considerable commotion has taken place in that area and, especially, the members belonging to the scheduled castes and neo-Budhists took out a demonstration and also a procession and they pointed out to the Lok Sabha Members that in the presence of the Police Officer. this ugly incident took place

Therefore, due notice of this particular ugly incident should be taken and a statement made on the floor of the House. In the past when I had drawn attention to a similar incident, the Speaker had already made an observation that the police must take precautions and see that such ugly incidents are avoided In spite of that, a repetition of that has taken place This should be avoided

Then you must find some time for a comprehensive discussion on the problems that have been created before the cotton growers A demonstration took place only sometime back in which kisans from Haryana, Punjab and Rajasthan had participated. The same problem is there in Maharashtra also The CCI is refusing to purchse cotton at remunerative prices.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER. This point has been made many times.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: It has already been made. I would only emphasise the need to find some time for a discussion.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आगामी सप्ताह के लिए जिस कार्य-सूची की संसदीय कार्य मंत्री ने घोषणा की है उसमें सरकारी कार्यवाही के अलावा और कोई विषय स्थान नहीं पा सका है। 184 के अंतर्गत 193 के अंतर्गत कई प्रस्ताव विचार के लिये पड़े है। बिजनेस ऐडवाइजरी कमेटी ने मेरा एक प्रस्ताव चर्चा के लिए स्वीकार कर लिया है। दो घंटे का समय उसके लिए निर्धारित किया गया है। वह प्रस्ताव कम्पट्रोलर एंड आडीटर जनरल के कार्यालय में जो कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही हो रही है, उन्हें विक्टिमाइज किए जाने की बात हो रही है उसके बारे में है। रेल कर्मचारियों की हड़ताल के सम्बन्ध में सदन में कम्पट्रोलर एंड आडिटर जनरल के कर्मचारियों ने सांकेतिक हड़ताल की थी। हड़ताली रेल कर्मचारी काम पर वापस लिये जा रहे हैं और ए० जी० आफिसेज के कर्मचारियों को निकाला जा रहा है। उन पर अभी मुकदमे चल रहे है। डिफेंस आफ इंडिया रूल्स के अन्तर्गत जो मामले दायर किये थे वे वापस नहीं लिए गये। ग्वालियर और राजकोट में कर्मचारी बड़े पैमाने पर इस दमन के शिकार हुए है। जो उनका फेडरेशन है उसको भी शो काज नोटिस दिया गया है कि बताइए आपकी यूनियन की मान्यता क्यों न समाप्त कर दी जाय? तो मामला गंभीर बने और हम सारे सदस्यों को इसके लिए कुछ करने के लिए मजबूर होना पड़े इससे अच्छा है कि इस पर चर्चा हो जाय और आप संसदीय कार्य मंत्री से कहें कि वे इसके लिए अगले सप्ताह में कुछ समय चर्चा के लिये रखें।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: We all support it.

SHRI NOORUL HUDA (Cachar): It is well known to the House that Government have fixed the price of paddy at Rs. 74 per quintal and the

responsibility of procuring paddy and other foodgrains lies on the Food Corporation of India and local marketing and co-operative societies. Recently I had been to the district of Cachar where I found that harvesting had just begun and price of paddy had fallen below the procurement price fixed by the Government of India. In certain pockets, distress sales by the poor peasantry has begun and there are no buyers. I would tell the Minister concerned that unless foodgrains are procured from the poor peasants the hoarders would take care of all the foodgrains and Government would be in difficulty. We have already said that kisan organisations and other bodies have suggested that the poor and middle peasants should be given a bonus of Rs. 10 per quintal if Government procure paddy from them. The kisans are ready to sell foodgrains to Government.

So this subject should be taken up by the Business Advisory Committee next week so that there is a discussion and Government come up with a clear policy so that these foodgrains do not go into the hands of hoarders.

16 hrs.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, with your permission, I wish to invite the attention of the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs to the great urgency of having some time next-week, I say definitely next week, for the discussion of a very important problem namely, the recommendations of the Sixth Finance Commission. We demand that there should be a full discussion of these recommendations of the Sixth Finance Commission, because these recommendations have proved totally inadequate and disastrous for such of the States as are affected by severe drought and also by severe and unexpected natural calamities.

I do not need to tell you and this hon. House that the recommendations of the Sixth Finance Commission, particularly in regard to financing of relief expenditure, have created a good deal of controversy and even anger and agitation especially among those people in the States like Gujarat, Orissa, Rajasthan and other States of India where these problems are very acute. The recommendations have far-reaching implications, especially on the Plan and the development programmes of the States which are more prone to the natural calamities. Besides these recommendations, the State Governments in an exceptionally bad year.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You want a discussion on this?

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: I am only urging the immediacy for the discussion of these problems.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Why elaborate?

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Only one technical point. The State Governments in an exceptionally bad year may not be in a position to raise adequate resources so as to be able to make a noteworthy impact by way of relief to victims of the natural calamities. The unprecedented drought in Gujarat this year—please allow me to quote one relevant point on this important aspect of the matter ..(*Interruption*). Sir, in 1972 and 1973, my State has experienced tremendous conditions of scarcity and flood, and you will be shocked to know that we had to incur in 1972—

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Why elaborate?

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: I am only making out a case for an urgent discussion.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKAR: You have made it.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: In one minute I will conclude. My point is, during the 1972 scarcity and the 1973 floods, we in Gujarat spent Rs. 96,86,90,000. For Gujarat, in 1972-73, the Government of India promissed Rs. 93,87,00,000, and they gave us Rs. 82,75,00,000. In 1974, and in the ensuing 1975, when we are facing a much greater scarcity and drought and calamity, and floods and what not, we have already come to an estimated expenditure of Rs. 123 crores, and the Central Government has given us only Rs. 5 crores. Look at the position; on the one hand, we have to incur greater expenditure, and on the other hand, just Rs. 5 crores are allotted by the Government of India. That is why I demand, beg of you, that a discussion should be allowed. Now, —

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have made the point.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: I am trying to complete my point. Please give me half a minute more. My point is that this is so important that the Minister must find time for a discussion.

Lastly, the Fertiliser Corporation has lost fertilises worth Rs. 75 lakhs as reported in the press by way of an unfortunatte fire in the dockyard at the Bhavnagar port in Saurashtra, Gujarat. It is said that four people have also been injured in that fire accident. The entire dockyard No I the new cement-concrete dockyard—in Bhavnagar port was completely damaged. I would like the Minister concerned to come out with a statement on this problem next week.

श्री अमरेश्वर मिश्र (इलाहाबाद) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं तीन विषय उठाना चाहता हूं—पहले पर मैं वक्तव्य चाहता हूं—दिल्ली में इण्डिया गेट पर महात्मा गांधी की मूर्ति लगाने के लिये बहुत दिनों से इस सदन में चर्चा चलती रही है। उस पर कोई एक्सपर्ट कमेटी भी बैठाई गई थी लेकिन अब वह मामला खटाई में डाल दिया गया है। ऐसा लग रहा है कि आप गांधी जी की मूर्ति न लगा कर किसी दूसरे या दूसरी गांधी की मूर्ति लगायेंगे—इस तरह की साजिश सरकार चला रही है—इस पर मंत्री महोदय वक्तव्य दें।

दूसरी बात—सरकार ने अभी हाल में गन्ने का मूल्य साढ़े आठ रुपये क्विंटल तय किया है जब कि 8 रुपये मन या 20 रुपये क्विंटल लकड़ी बिक रही है—लेकिन इन्होंने अपनी सद्बुद्धि के मुताबिक साढ़े आठ रुपये क्विंटल गन्ने का मूल्य तय किया है। इसी तरह से किसान के यहां जो धान पैदा होता है उस का भाव 64 रुपये क्विंटल रखा गया है जब कि खाद 206 रुपये क्विंटल बिक रही है। इस तरह से किसान के साथ जबरदस्त किस्म की लूट मची है। एक तरफ किसान के यहां सूखा है दूसरी तरफ उस को फसल के दाम पूरे नहीं दिये जा रहे हैं—उस के फसल की कीमत सस्ती से सस्ती यह सरकार तय कर रही है— यह तो दिल्ली सरकार का काम है। अब सूबों में देखिये खास तौर से उत्तर प्रदेश में जो 10 बीघा भूमि पर लगान माफ था उस को चालू कर दिया है बिजली का रेट बढ़ा दिया है। मैं चाहता हूं कि कृषि और खाद्य मंत्री इस पर समय तय कर के बहस करायें।

हम ने उत्तर प्रदेश के नैनी में देखा है और भी कई जगहों पर देखा है—भूख और अकाल के कारण लोग भूखे मर रहे हैं। मैंने स्टेशन पर स्वयं दो लाशें देखीं। पिपरी में मिर्जापुर का एक आदमी मरा पाया गया। सारे देश से भुखमरी के समाचार फिर नये सिरे से आ रहे हैं यद्यपि इस पर एक बार बहस हो चुकी है लेकिन उस के बाद भी मरने की घटनायें हो रही हैं रोज इस तरह के समाचार मिल रहे हैं—इस लिये इस पर भी मैं सरकार से वक्तव्य चाहूंगा।

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore): I want to draw your attention to the fact that in the other House.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Do not refer to the other House. We have adopted this well laid convention; it is not even a convention, it is in our rules, that we do not refer to the proceedings in the other House because it sets a very unhealthy climate.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: Here in this House you permitted Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu to raise the question of the falling prices of raw jute and on two consecutive day you admitted it. This has been discussed in the other place. We gave a call attention notice; that was not admitted, I do not know why. In the other place more than two hours were spent on this issue. This discrimination should not be there. Something is permitted somewhere, whereas it is not permitted here. Let the hon. Minister go and ask Shri Chattopadhayaya why he did not admit a call attention notice or a short duration discussion on the jute prices and the question of nationalisation of jute mills. In the textile, definition jute is included. Why don't you come up with legislation to natinonalise the jute mills where from—they are looting crores of rupees... (*Interruptions*)

It is not a matter for laughing. It is a discredit to the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs that he could not bring this matter to this House.

Secondly you gave an assurance that the report of the Pay Committee to go into the working conditions of the staff of Parliament Secretariat would be discussed with the opposition Members and the Members of the ruling Party. You said that they would be called and discussion would be held and after that it would be published.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That discussion will be private.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: That will be brought up here after discussion in the Speaker's Chamber. I heard that on 1st December they are going to publish and implement it, before discussing this matter or placing the matter before the Members so that they might also suggest something. This point must be noted by the Minister Shri Raghuramaiah because there will be *halla* in this House if it is done without consulting the Members.

The next point is the same which Shri Banerjee raised about the payment of dearness allowance instalments which have fallen due. Now four instalments have become due. Let the Government come forward with a statement either that they will pay dearness allowance or that in future they will not pay dearness allowance. In that case, the Government employees will not sit idle. They will start an agitation in any form they like. Before that agitation starts, it is better for the Government to come forward with a clear statement regarding the payment of dearness allowance to the Central Government employees.

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: Very useful, valuable, worthy and important suggestions have been earnestly made by hon. Members.

Shri Vajpayee referred to a discussion which we had agreed in the BAC. All that I can say is that we are anxious to go ahead with the discussion as with the other business. But, as you know, and as the House know, we have been edging our way every day. Please help us to edge on with the government business so that both government business and non-official business can go together.

[Shri K. Raghu Ramaiah]

Coming to the other very important points, all of them would be circulated to all the concerned Ministers and everything will be done to the satisfaction of all the members, as is usually done.

SHRI P. G MAVALANKAR: What about Central assistance to drought-affected States?

SHRI K RAGHU RAMAIAH: My statement includes every suggestion. All of them will be noted and conveyed to the Ministers concerned with all the earnestness at my command

SHRI S M BANERJEE: Sir, I want a ruling or some observation from you on the point raised by me, namely, the four instalments of dearness allowance fallen due to the Central Government employees. I have been raising it almost daily. About 28 lakhs government employees are involved and the Government are trying to cheat those employees. Let the Finance Minister make a statement.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Otherwise, we will have to move an adjournment motion on this issue. We have no other way.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Every day I am raising it. Let the Minister say that he will convey it to the Finance Minister.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is up to him.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: It is not up to him. You should direct him to do that. This is an important issue.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He has heard you.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Government have accepted the Pay Commission Report and they are bound to implement it. They could not hold the price line and so the cost of living has gone up. Therefore, increased dearness allowance has become due and Government have not bothered to pay it. During thi, winter time, they could have got some amount and purchased woollen clothes. The Ministers don't bother about it; the MPs do not bother about it Let him say that the Finance Minister will make a statement. You, Sir, direct him to do that. Let him at least convey to the Finance Ministry.

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: I will certainly convey it to the Finance Minister I cannot say more than that.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: In the other House, the Minister said that they are going to revise the pay-scales...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Banerjee, kindly cooperate. You have made the point. That is all now.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: As a protest against this indifferent attitude of the Government towards the Central Government employees, we walk out. *(Interruptions)*

Shri S. M. Banerjee and some other hon. Members then left the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, we are already 45 minutes behind. I am afraid, we cannot take up any other Government business.

We go to Private Members' business.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

FORTY-SEVENTH REPORT

श्री महाराज सिंह (मैनपुरी) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूं कि यह सभा गैर-सरकारी सदस्यों के विधेयकों तथा संकल्पों संबंधी समिति के 47 वें प्रतिवेदन को, जो 20 नवम्बर, 1974 को सभा में प्रस्तुत किया गया था, इस संशोधन के साथ कि उसमें से पैरा 7 (ii) का लोप किया जाए सहमत है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do agree with the Forty-seventh Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 20th November, 1974, subject to the modification that para 7(ii) may be omitted therefrom."

The motion was adopted

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Bills to be introduced.

16.18 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Amendment of articles 269 and 280)

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN (Madras South): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN: I introduce† the Bill.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Amendment of article 270 and omission of article 271)

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN (Madras South): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is.

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted,

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN: I introduce the Bill.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Amendment of Seventh Schedule)

SHRI ARJUN SETHI (Bhadrak): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI ARJUN SETHI: I introduce the Bill.

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 28-11-74

†Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

SPORTS AND GAMES FEDERATIONS AND ASSOCIATIONS (TAKING OVER OF MANAGEMENT) BILL*

SHRI ARJUN SETHI (Bhadrak): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to declare the sports and games federations and associations as institutions of national importance and to provide for the establishment of a Board for the taking over of their management in the interest of promoting the sports and games and for matters connected therewith and incidental thereto.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to declare the sports and games federations and associations as institutions of national importance and to provide for the establishment of a Board for the taking over of their management in the interest of promoting the sports and games and for matters connected therewith and incidental thereto."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI ARJUN SETHI: I introduce the Bill.

PENSIONS (REGULATION) BILL*

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to regulate pensions to pensioners of Central Government.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to regulate pensions to pensioners of Central Government."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

Amendment of article 324

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : (ग्वालियर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूं कि भारत के संविधान का और संशोधन करने वाले विधेयक को पुर स्थापित करने की अनुमति दी जाये ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं विधेयक को पुर स्थापित करता हूं ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Yamuna Prasad Mandal—absent.

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*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 28-11-74.

16.20 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL—Contd.

(Insertion of New article 83A) by Shri C. K. Chandrappan.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, on the last occasion we had to adjourn the House because we did not have the quorum while voting on the Constitution (Amendment) Bill moved by Shri Chandrappan. We will have to clear the Lobbies

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad): When this Bill was under discussion a fortnight ago, the situation was that, two days before that there were holidays and two days after that also there were holidays. Therefore, a number of us could not participate in the discussion. Is there any way of having further discussion on this?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No. We have gone beyond all these things

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN (Tellicherry): Sir, a responsible spokesman of the Government has made a statement that they are going to thoroughly consider the question of electoral reforms in the country. In the light of that, why can't the hon. Minister say that they will reconsider the question? Why should they divide the House and also divide the country on this issue?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We have gone beyond that.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Sir, they could not reject it on that day. Now can they not reconsider the matter? Can they not agree to circulate it in the context of Government considering the question? Or, do they want to divide the House and the country on this issue? I do not know why they should be so rigid.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I think, we have gone beyond this stage. I had called for a division on that day. It was just purely on a technical ground that day that we could not complete the business.

Now, let the Lobbies be cleared.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now the Lobbies have been cleared.

The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, be taken into consideration."

The Lok Sabha divided.

Division No. 3]

16.27 hrs.

AYES

Agarwal, Shri Virendra
Bade, Shri R. V
Banera, Shri Hamendra Singh
Banerjee, Shri S. M.
Bhattacharyya, Shri Dinen
Bhattacharyya, Shri S. P.
Chandra Shekhar Singh, Shri
Chandrappan, Shri C. K.
Durairasu, Shri A.
Goswami, Shrimati Bibha Ghosh
Kathamuthu, Shri M.
Kiruttinan, Shri Tha
Lakshmanan, Shri T. S.
Lalji Bhai, Shri
**Negi, Shri Pratap Singh
Pradhan, Shri Dhan Shah
Ranabahadur Singh, Shri
Shastri, Shri Ramavatar
Sivaswamy, Shri M. S.
Subravelu, Shri K.
Vajpayee, Shri Atal Bihari
Vijay Pal Singh, Shri.

NOES

Ansari, Shri Ziaur Rahman
Arvind Netam, Shri
Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha
Babunath Singh, Shri
Basumatari, Shri D.
Bhagat, Shri H. K. L.
Bhattacharyyia, Shri Chapalendu
Bist, Shri Narendra Singh
Chavan, Shrimati Premalabai
Daga, Shri M. C.
Darbara Singh, Shri

**Wrongly voted for AYES.

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

Deo, Shri S. N. Singh
Dhusia, Shri Anant Prasad
Dwivedi, Shri Negeshwar
Engti, Shri Biren
Gokhale, Shri H. R.
Gomango, Shri Giridhar
Hari Kishore Singh, Shri
Ishaque, Shri A K. M.
Jadeja, Shri D. P.
Jha, Shri Chiranjib
Kadam, Shri J. G.
Kamble, Shri T. D.
Kapur, Shri Sat Pal
Karan Singh, Dr.
Kasture, Shri A. S.
Kaul, Shrimati Sheila
Kavde, Shri B R.
Kinder Lal, Shri
Kotoki, Shri Liladhar
Krishnan, Shri G. Y.
Lakkappa, Shri K.
Lakshmikanthamma, Shrimati T.
Mahajan, Shri Vikram
Mahishi, Dr. Sarojini
Mandal, Shri Jagdish Narain
Manhar, Shri Bhagatram
Maurya, Shri B. P.
Melkote, Dr. G. S
Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
Mishra, Shri G. S.
Mishra, Shri Jagannath
Modi, Shri Shrikishan
Mohammad Yusuf, Shri
Murthy, Shri B. S.
Painuli, Shri Paripoornanand
Pandey, Shri Damodar
Pandey, Shri Sudhakar
Panigrahi, Shri Chintamani
Paokai Haokip, Shri
Partap Singh, Shri
Patil, Shri Anantrao
Patil, Shri Krishnarao
Peje, Shri S. L.
Raghu Ramaiah, Shri K.
Raj Bahadur, Shri
Rao, Shri K. Narayana
Rao, Shri M. S. Sanjeevi
Rao, Shri Nageswara
Reddy, Shri M. Ram Gopal
Reddy, Shri P. Ganga
Roy, Shri Bishwanath
Samanta, Shri S. C.
Sankata Prasad, Dr.
Sant Bux Singh, Shri
*Sarkar, Shri Sakti Kumar
Savitri Shyam, Shrimati
Sayeed, Shri P. M.
Sethi, Shri Arjun
Shahnawaz Khan, Shri
Shambhu Nath, Shri
Shankar Dayal Singh, Shri
Shankaranand, Shri B
Sharma, Shri A. P.
Sharma, Dr. Shanker Dayal
Shastri, Shri Sheopujan
Shenoy, Shri P. R.
Shivnath Singh, Shri
Sinha, Shri Nawal Kishore
Sinha, Shri R. K.
Sokhi, Shri Swaran Singh
Suryanarayana, Shri K.
Tiwary, Shri D. N.
Tulsiram, Shri V.
Uikey, Shri M. G.
Unnikrishnan, Shri K. P.
Venkatswamy, Shri G.
Vidyalankar, Shri Amarnath
Yadav, Shri R P.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The result** of the division is:

Ayes 22

Noes 89

The motion is not carried by a majority of the total membership of the House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members present and voting.

The motion was negatived.

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*He voted by mistake from a wrong seat and later informed the Speaker accordingly.

**The following Members also recorded their votes for NOES:
Prof. Narain Chand Parashar and Shri Pratap Singh Negi.

16.25 hrs.

PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT THROUGH PANCHAYAT RAJ BILL

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now we take up the next Bill of Shri Ranabahadur Singh.

Shri Ranabahadur Singh.

SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH (Sidhi): Sir, I move:

"That the Bill to provide for planning and development through various democratic and official agencies of Panchayat Raj, be taken into consideration"

Change is the fountainhead of all progress—the word carries with it the secret of renewal, of freshness of life itself. A thing that ceases to change stops living.

But the word has over the ages always drawn two separate sets of reactions from humanity. The prosperous, the mighty, the priesthood have invariably formed a formidable phalanx against its onslaught. But just as inexorably the iconoclast, the artist, the thinker, the Sanyasi—I use this word for want of an English one that would carry the same meaning, the loner, the Bohemian, the free and the brave formed the assault group.

16.26 hrs.

[SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA *in the Chair*]

From the first group the word change draws sheer *angst* for the establishment is threatened. For the second group the word holds out the promise of dawn. Also because they have nothing to lose but their rags and chains. Again, they can think out a better pattern for the future for they hold no vested interest in the present.

And so our civilization has evolved. And so it shall go on changing.

Our present democratic system is the net result of an evolutionary process of exactly this nature. The founding principles of the Greeks city state underlie the basic framework of our institutions just as the wheel has kept up with the changed modes of land transportation. But for the iconoclast, the thinker, the sanyasi, the loner, the free and the brave we may have been using the same wheels to drive our chariots instead of their taking the form of radial tyres on sleek Lincoln Continentals or Rolls Phantoms. Similarly, this class of people have applied themselves through the ages to look at the hallowed institutions of democracy. And with the clear-eyed vision undazed by the pomp and glory of power they have often seen through the silken screen that the mightiest of the mighty put up to cover the failings of their systems. And each time this happens democracy as a concept and freedom of humanity as living goal gets closer within the reach of the man on the street. It has been happening that way throughout the recorded history. It happened in Greece. It happened in Rome. It happened in London. It has happened in Washington and surprisingly it has happened in Moscow. The two latter happenings, being more recent ones, are more noteworthy. In the late thirties the hallowed concept of *laissez faire*, the very soul of capitalism not diluted by the New Deal, a happening which can be compared to its revolutionary influence on democracy only by the invention of brakes after the wheels. This happening put social brakes on *laissez faire* mellowed the inhuman aspects of capitalism made it more modern. In fact gave it a new lease of life. Then again in Moscow another happening that of Prof. Liebermans conception of providing incentive to the socialistic workers could be compared again to the advent of the internal combustion engine in the field of wheel transport. The possibility it opens up is immense to say the least not to say that the leviation of socialistic economy is now able to look forward to a more rosy future than the one that had befallen a similar

[Shri Ranabahadur Singh]

sized creature biologically the dinosaur.

It may be added here that though on the face of it both these recent happenings have taken place on the economic plane their repercussion has been directly felt in the institution frame work on the political level. It is also interesting to note that the seemingly parallel lines of capitalism and communism have tended to bend towards each other under the influence of these happenings.

When we look at our own state of affairs in the line of thinking we are faced by the sight of an arrangement which shows signs of stress at every joint. A situation which on the face of it demand a change for its better functioning. But as soon as the word change is conjured up before us the age old reactions to it occur with a rush. And the battle is joined. It is to my mind our good fortune that the climate of freedom has nurtured both sides of the army. Historically such sides have never been equal.

Historically again such friction has always produced energy that has powered change. This bill before you seeks to debate one possibility of such a change. Hopefully it envisions that point of the future where capitalism and communism can fuse together to produce a better world order. May be that point of fusion can be made more quickly and easily attainable by trying to broaden the pure functionalism of capitalism and communism by the enlavening influence of pure vedant. This exercise has extremely exciting possibilities. The centuries old concept of the greatest good of the greatest number has lost all relevance in context of modern society. The only concept that can be meaningful in the post atomic world is the greatest good of all. Nothing less holds out any hope.

The politics of the art of the possible has too many skeletons in the cupboard to retain credibility. The inherent and inviolable worth of each individual the core of vedantic belief is the only one generous enough to accommodate the aspirations of modern man.

The world have moved from the feudal society where one man's good was all that mattered. We are also now far ahead of the concept that the good of the majority electoral or functional has an overbearing sanctity over the minority. This concept is as outmoded as the feudal one. And our democratic institutions have naturally not kept pace. This bill is to invite the collective wisdom of this House and through the House the country as a whole to examine how our democratic processes could be brought up-to-date.

The imperatives of change nowhere in the word have such a pressing immediacy as in our country. It can be put off only at our national peril.

The freedom that was wrested from Whitehall at such great cost seems to have got lost in the corridors of Sachivalayas and the country has remained sleeping in our villages. The democracy that we cherish in our country it appeared has taken a restricted form. Our total political energy has so far been taken up solely in fighting to retain power. No effort, no time, no energy is left for tackling the basic problems that face the country. This bill seeks to remedy this lacuna, by providing meaningful power to the panchayati raj institutions on the basis of consensus, this problem can be tackled. By providing real power to the grass root institutions the middlemen and brokers of power that have grown up like weeds in this country shall have been abolished as effectively as the MISA is doing to the economic middlemen and smuggiers.

No doubt these middlemen and smugglers of power who have developed a vested interest in retaining it shall reach sharply to such decentralisation. They shall undoubtedly draw inspiration from another celebrated status quoist Winston Churchill and say like him that they have not been put at the helm of affairs of the country to preside over the liquidation of the system as Churchill feared for the British Empire. But historical processes are inexorable. This new concept of greatest good of all through sovereign exercise of power by panchayati-raj institutions is the coming thing no rear guard action can stop.

The vested interest that call this an impossibility would do well to recollect that in 1890s it was a generally accepted notion that any person travelling over a speed of 20 m. p. h. of a running horse would not be able to live.

I therefore invite hon Members of this House and through them my countrymen to give this proposal the benefit of their considered judgment As far as I am concerned, I sincerely feel that just as it was given to us as a country through the Grace of God to enunciate the policy of Panch Sheel or to carry out a peaceful nuclear explosion we can very well evolve a system where the worn out concept of the greatest good of the greatest number is replaced by that of Greatest Good of All.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved·

> ·That the Bill to provide for planning and development through various democratic and official agencies of Panchayat Raj, be taken into consideration".

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI (Bhubaneswar): Sir, the purpose of the Bill, as it has been brought forward by the hon. Member is this. I really appreciate this Bill because this was the basis on which Gandhiji laid his foundation and laid stress on that. Perhaps many people who have not seen Gandhiji or who have not read about him may now know what he was thinking of.

I appreciate the substance of this Bill. But, I find that the drafting of this Bill requires much improvement.

In 1942 if I just quote what Ghandhiji was speaking about the Panchayati Raj Administration before launching the Quit India Movement was this. I quote.

> "Gandhiji had expounded the doctrine that 'power resides in the people', and that power when it comes will belong to the people of India and it will be for them to decide to whom it should be entrusted."

He had also said that "the centre of power now is in New Delhi or in Calcutta and Bombay, in the big cities I would have it distributed among seven lakh villages of India".

Again, in 1944, he further went on to say —

> "Capitalists' money cannot serve the hungry millions at present People must have real power."

Gandhiji had, therefore, given sufficient thought and, after 1942, perhaps, he had the greatest of foresight and he could see that freedom was coming.

Therefore, from 1942 onwards till the last day of his death, that is, January 30, 1948, he devoted all his time as how to build a strong base of democracy and the people's power and sovereignty in the seven lakhs of villages in India. What was his conception of Panchayat Raj, the people asked I am again quoting him. This was what he said·—

> "Democracy required that everyone, man or woman, should realise 'his or her own' responsibility. This was what was meant by panchayat raj. When panchayat raj is establi-

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shed public opinion will do what violence can never do. The present power of the zamindars, capitalists and the Rajas can hold sway only so long as the common people do not realise their own strength. If the people noncooperate with the evil of zamindari or capitalism, it must die of inanition. In the Panchayat Raj only the Panchayat will be obeyed and the Panchayats can only work through the law of their own making".

Gandhiji then intended the Panchayats to have law-making powers as instruments of social and economic transformation Therefore, Gandhiji laid the greatest stress in his political and social philosophy on the sound, solid foundation of panchayats. It is unfortunate that people whom Gandhiji made men forget all this. Perhaps many people today do not read what Gandhiji had written about it Today many economists who advocate planning for India, many intellectuals who have been trying to usher in socialism in this country. . .

MR CHAIRMAN: Both Indian and foreign

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: I am happy you added that.

I am grateful to them that on many occasions today they take the name of Gandhiji. They swear by his name Therefore, it is only because we have forgotten Gandhiji that the country finds itself suffering from its present economic ills.

Therefore, it is important and timely that this Bill has tried to lay some emphasis on the ideals of panchayat raj and panchayat raj to be made the instrument of socialist planning and development. You, Sir, were the Chairman of the Backward Areas Development Committee. You were there. We thought that planning to be effective in this country should be self-reliant. We thought it must be in terms of district development planning boards. This Bill says that there should be district development councils.

We shall have to think over it; Government should give serious thought to it. I am quite sure that the Government of India also are thinking of district planning bodies so that they can formulate planning from the panchayat, block and district level. I find that this is also the thinking in some of the documents discussed with the Ministers and others. Therefore, as regards the two basic philosophies that Gandhiji advanced that the panchayat should be an instrument of social reform and of economic transformation of the society and villages in the country, we shall have to think more seriously about these two formulations at this critical period.

He has again said that the panchayat should be the solid base of people's democracy and sovereignty. This needs more emphasis at this stage and actual implementation. Some people had asked him what should be the basis of these panchayats so far as the village economy is concerned. He had given thought to that also. He envisaged that the economic basis of the panchayat must be cooperativisation, in agriculture, poultry development, in all kinds of village economic life. He further said that after the panchayat becomes the instrument of planning and administration in the country, a solid base of economic and political democracy would have been provided. Therefore, we find he gave full thought to this problem.

While further elucidating the question as to what he means by this economic base on which the panchayats should be formed, Gandhiji said:

"firstly, it means a wholesale Swadeshi mentality...."

I think it is most appropriate to this occasion—

> "a determination to find all the necessaries of life in India, and that through the labour and intellect of the villagers.
>
> Secondly, that means a reversal of the existing process. Instead of half a dozen cities of India...."

He was here thinking of Britain——

> "and Britain lives on the exploitation and ruin of 700,000 villages, the latter will be largely self-contained and will voluntarily serve the cities of India and even the outside world."

Then, he said:

> "Khadi mentality means decentralisation of the production and distribution of the necessaries of life. Every village is to produce and use all its necessaries and, in addition, to produce certain percentage of its contribution to the requirements of the cities."

Therefore, the very basis of economic planning that Gandhiji had taught us has not really been followed by us. Today, we are trying to give to this country a 10-point, 12-point, 13-point or a 15-point programme to fight the economic ills of this country. But let us also build up self-reliant village communities along with these programmes. The net industrial production of this country in 1973-74 has gone down to just 0.4 per cent and I can vouchsafe here and now that in 1975-76, the industrial production will be going down to 0.2 per cent. It is a negative growth so far as our country is concerned during the last 27 years. Therefore, if we want to set right the economic ills of this country, it is not by having a grandiose kind of thinking, but only by faithfully implementing the Gandhian ideals and ideologies. Gandhiji formulated that only on the basis of a self-reliant economy in the villages that we can build up and achieve some good in the seven lakh villages in the country. Therefore, the panchayat should be the basic, economic planning unit and let them decide what resources they have and what resources they can mobilise. We are in search of resources and we are trying to go to the USA and the USSR and we are going all over the world to borrow capital, but Gandhiji had said in his books, how many workers have been provided with employment; in the khadi and village industries, they had provided employment to three million people—spinners, weavers and cotton growers. How many people have been provided employment elsewhere? Therefore, today, I think the time has come when the Government should give serious thought to the fact that we shall have to plan our countryside, our seven lakh villages, and make the panchayat the instrument of planning. We must give the panchayats effective power. Gandhiji had said that the panchayats should be formed on the basis of being run by an elite, and that is the basic thought that he gave: who will guide the panchayats? These panchayats will be the battleground of emancipation of feudalism and capitalism. Today, these panchayats are not and could not be the battleground, on this ideological basis. Therefore, those people who obstructed the socialist growth have captured today many of our Zila Parishads and many of the panchayats. Therefore, the real objective of Gandhiji has not been fulfilled by the panchayats today. So, they need a great deal of tightening. The panchayat should from the basic unifor planning for emancipating the masses from economic exploitation.

The Government may not accept this Bill as it is. But I admire the spirit of Shri Ranabahadur Singh. He has quoted many things. But Gandhiji has thought of it long before. He has said that we in India should make the panchayats a lively and fitting institution for strengthening and broadening the base of people's power and for building a strong economic base.

Today, we feel the shortage of rice, wheat, edible oil, etc. There is nothing in the villages. Gandhiji had said

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that the panchayats should plan their cropping pattern; we must know how much of food, cereals, etc., we need; let us plan it. While making themselves self-reliant they should produce a surplus so that they may feed the cities. Therefore, he has given much thought to economic planning, making Panchayat the basis. I am happy after so many years we are thinking of an effective instrument for planned development at the grass root level. This Bill may not be accepted as it is, but I know the Government must give serious thought to this Bill because the present day economic difficulties cannot be solved by capitalist planning alone. Gandhiji had given an answer to the economic ills of the country. Therefore the Government should take into serious consideration this Bill and if possible recast it according to the ideals which Gandhiji propounded and then place it before the House. In that case I hope the hon. Member will not object to it. We can re-start the Panchayats in a new way so that they will fulfil the ideals and objectives of Gandhiji.

*SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU (Nagapattinam): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to participate in the discussion on the Planning and Development through Panchayat Raj Bill, which has been introduced by my hon. friend Shri Rana Bahadur Singh.

Sir, we are talking day in and day out that, after independence, democratic institutions like Panchayats and Panchayat Unions have taken deep roots in our country. We also hear the Government at the Centre and in the States making frequent statements that planning and development in our country have come to a critical stage, and the hon. Member who preceded me also referred to the need for transforming the economic thought content of our present day planning efforts. We find also that democratic institutions like the Panchayats and Panchayat Unions have not played their legitimate role in the formulation and execution of the national plan. Even the District Development Council is no exception to this.

I will give you one or two concrete examples to prove my contention. Though all investment of Rs. 4,700 crores has been made so far in power development projects, out of 5 lakhs of villages in our country only 1.22 lakh villages have got electricity. Though a sum of Rs. 2,770 crores of rupees has been invested in major and medium irrigation projects, only 15 per cent of the farmers in our country have reaped the maximum benefits from them. This clearly shows that the planned development in our country has not been on an even keel. There has been wide gap between the planned efforts and the actual requirements of the people of our country. The economic situation that obtains now in our country also shows that all the planning is done at the apex of administration, which has not grasped the actual needs of the people at the lowest level. There has also been no effective co-ordination between various democratic institutions like the Panchayats, the Panchayat Unions and the District Development Council.

Sir, it is highly regrettable that the laws governing the day-to-day functioning of these democratic institutions vary from State to State and in consequence the democratic institution at the top cannot naturally comprehensively appreciate the needs of the people at the village level. In the State of Maharashtra, there was election to the civic bodies in the urban centres. In Tamil Nadu the Chairman of the Panchayat Union is elected by the people. Though the elected Chairman of the Panchayat Union can be a member of the District Development Council, yet the Collector of the District alone can be the Chairman of the District Development Council. I refer to this sordid fact cause of my eagerness to inform the House that only the

*The Original speech was delivered in Tamil.

bureaucrats in our country are getting more and more entrenched and that the democratic institutions have no powers whatsoever for the purpose of translating the aspirations of the people into concrete proposals. The hands of bureaucrats have become ubiquitous. Sir, the time has now come for modifying the laws, rules and regulations that hinder the progress of democratic decentralisation in our country; in other words, the laws of the country should be so modified as to give more powers to democratic institutions like the Panchayats, the Panchayat Unions, the District Development Councils etc. For example, the District Development Council should naturally be headed by an elected representative of the people and not by a bureaucrat. This Bill under discussion should be the pointer in this direction for the Government.

We have in our country the 5-tier democratic institutional set-up—Panchayats, Panchayat Unions, District Development Council, the State Legislature and the Lok Sabha. It is an obvious fact that there is no co-ordination between these democratic institutions in our country. In theory there is the provision that the State Legislature can enquire as to how far the Resolutions passed in the District Development Council are being implemented. But, in actual practice, nothing of this sort is being attempted. Even a petty requirement of a Panchayat cannot be realised without the express approval of the officials. I have no objection that the technical advice of an official is necessarily to be sought. But I cannot understand why it should be implemented only after he approves of it, especially when there is an elected, democratic institution there. This is what I call as the bureaucratisation of our democratic institutions.

Here, I would refer to the Five Year Plans that are being implemented. No doubt, there is widespread discussion about the aims and objectives of the Five Year Plan and also whether they reflect the aspirations and the needs of the people. But it has to be admitted that there is no people's participation in the implementation of this Five Year Plan. The people of the country have also no say in indicating which schemes are to be implemented to fulfil their immediate needs on a priority basis. This only proves my contention that there is no co-ordination between various democratic institutions so far as the fulfilment of the aspirations of the people are concerned.

In conclusion, I would emphasise the need for clothing these democratic institutions with all the necessary legislative and executive powers; all the laws that hinder this process must be amended immediately. Only after this is done, the economic transformation and social transformation will become feasible propositions in our country. As this Bill can be a definite medium for this purpose, I extend my support to this legislation.

17.00 hrs.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Mavalankar. He wanted to go. So, I have called him.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am indeed grateful to you and the House for the courtesy and consideration shown to me.

I warmly congratulate my good friend, Shri Rana Bahadur Singh for piloting this very interesting and good measure, the Planning and Development through Panchayat Raj Bill. The fact of the matter is that this particular measure, coming as it does in the midst of Private Members' Business, is being discussed in the House with a thin attendance but it should not make us feel disappointed about either the subject-matter of the Bill or the general popular response to this kind of measure. In a way, of course, it is sad that popular interest and even popular representative interested in some of the basic issues concerning difficulties is not so deep and as fundamental on certain basic issues as it is on many of the frivilous issues that

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need not really bother us as regards the development of our democracy Anyway, I am very glad that Shri Rana Bahadur Singh has come out with this Bill.

Sir, I do not wish to take much time in talking about the details of the Bill. We can certainly make a point here or a point there and say that this particular provision could have been in this form or this provision should have been in that form. But I do not think we are really interested in discussing the details of the Bill. I think, what Shri Rana Bahadur Singh wants is to focus the attention of the entire nation through this honourable House to the great need of reversing the whole process. What is really important is that not only our car is going in the wrong direction but in the wrong direction with a terrible speed. Therefore, we would like to congratulate Shri Rana Bahadur Singh for at least telling us, "You may go with speed but you should go in the right direction." We ought to go with speed if we are to catch up with the developing countries of the world. There is a tremendous race between time on the one hand and developing countries of the world on the other hand. We also want to go ahead. But let us see whether we are going in the right direction. Therefore, I am very happy that he has given us a chance to voice some of the thoughts we have on the fundamental issues involved.

First of all, I wish to say that the whole idea of Panchayat Raj is really an institution which emphasises the great need of grass-root level democracy. Unless you start democratic involvement of the people from the very foundation, you cannot really build up a good, strong and solid democratic polity. The whole difficulty is that we have been following in many cases the Western model. I am not saying that the Western model is necessarily a wrong model or a bad model. But the whole difficulty is that, because of our anxiety and enthusiasm to follow the Western model, we think that, by copying, we are doing something good. But, more often than not, it is not copying, but as my friend, Mr. Sequeira, says, it is aping. One of the great Gandhians who is still alive —he will be 90 years old on December, Achary Kaka Saheb Kalelkar, in one of his Gujarati articles—he was originally a Maharashtrian but domiciled in Gujarat for 50 or 60 years; he is a very good writer in Gujarati—has said that we in India are trying to copy the West in such a way that the more faithfully we try to copy the West, the more perverted is the print. And he gives the simile of blotting paper. The blotting paper gets the print, but it is exactly the reverse of what it ought to be.

Panchayati Raj and all that it stands for, all the ideals and ideas of Mahatma Gandhi and many other associates of Mahatma Gandhi, were thought of even before Mahatma Gandhi by the people of this country. The whole idea of Panchayati Raj—*Panch Mukh Parmeswar* as we say in Gujarati—is this. If the wise people of a particular village say something about the village, that is bound to be good They are the people at the grassroot level, they know what is happening around them in the immediate neighbourhood, they know the conditions there. If you neglect these people, if you neglect the aspirations of these people, if you neglect the dreams and demands of all these people, then you are really neglecting all the localities, all the local units, in the country, in fact, you are neglecting the whole base. Can you ever think of an edifice of democracy without the proper base?

This bill really touches the fundamentals. It says that we must deal with the fundamentals, the base of democracy. We are in the midst of planning for a Welfare State as indeed many other countries in the world are doing. These Welfare

States have a large number of programmes and policies and even ideologies about how to achieve welfare. All these countries, call them socialist or communist, or even these countries which have any concern for social justice, which have any concern for creating an egalitarian society in their respective national community, are naturally thinking in terms of certain planning processes. After all, what does planning mean? Planning means that certain things must come first and certain other things can wait. We can afford to wait for cetain luxuries, but we cannot afford to wait for certain essential conditions of life. Five-Star hotels may come after some years, but proper housing conditions for the poor people must come right now, today, not even tomorrow. These are the priorities Therefore, planning is absolutely essential for a developing country, for a country which has a lot of poverty. The whole difficulty is that, because we accept planning, the philosophy that is immediately assumed is that we must also accept centralisation which planning involves. I think, we have to change this assumption. Because we need planning, we cannot say that we also need centralism or centralisation or the control mechanism that planning involves. Shri Rana Bahadur Singh very rightly and correctly says that planning is important, but centralism is avoidable. Indeed, he says that planning is necessary and. therefore. decentralisation is also equally necessary. Even the term 'decentralisation' is wrong because it assumes that there is a Centre and then you want to have decentralisation. Genuine planning will mean that you start with the local units, with the foundation. at the grassroot level and go upward in such a way that the whole process is organic, genuine and very healthy. Therefore, I feel that, if you want planning and welfare, it must not be through centralisation which has been unfortunately the danger not only in many socialist and communist countries but even in our own country. We find that everything is to be decided in Delhi. Our country is very vast and if you allow everything to be decided in Delhi, then it will just not work. I am reminded here of a very interesting anecdote that I read in one of the books of a British political scientist, Ivor Jennings. Ivor Jennings had this anecdote to give. He was talking about the conditions in Britain. "Suppose people in a village want a particular well to be dug or a particular tube well to be constructed in a particular locality or a small village. Then what do you do? Do you go to London for permission? Do you go to London for all the plans to be submitted and passed"? Then Ivor Jennings says: "If that process is allowed, you will soon find that there will be more paper than water and more bureaucrats than consumers. You will not care for the consumers wanting to have water in that village; you will get bogged down with more papers and files, more bureaucracy in the White Hall of Londan, namely, the civil services."

Therefore, this is the difficulty. If you want planning to be meaningful and to be effective, then you must start from the decentralised level. from the smallest unit and I willl say. from the grassroot level.

Another aspect is that if you start planning from the basic level, from the grassroot level, the advantage is that a large number of people—I will not say all the people because that would be too much—but at least a very large number of people of various localities will have the chance of participating in the whole process. After all, democracy is participation. JP always said that the present parliamentary democracy should be replaced by a participating democracy so that more people may be involved and participate. If you want participation of the people in democracy, I think then this planning from the grassroot level, through the pancha-

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yatghars and through the kind of processes which my friend, Shri Rana Bahadur Singh suggested, will be meaningful and you will be able to get the initiative and involvement of a large number of people of this great and ancient land.

I will only end with two small points before I sit down. My friend, Shri Panigrahi has very rightly dealt in detail with Mahatma Gandhi and what he preached, he practised. I wonder—I am not that young to say that I never saw Mahatmaji, I never met or I never had any chance to hear him. It was my good fortune to meet him and hear him many times While all these 27 years' of independence, many younger people might say, 'We have not seen or heard Mahatma Gandhi', I am one of that fortunate few young people who have been able to have the privilege of watching Mahatmaji from the close quarters....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Do the younger people of the present days accept your claim of being very young?

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Fortunately my two young children above the age of 21 accept me as a young man and I have a lot of dialogue with my young children and that is the evidence that I am claiming to be a youngman.

What I was saying is that young people of this country to-day have not seen Mahatmaji, especially those who were born after the 30th January, 1948. But they may not see the body of Mahatmaji but they can see the immortal message of the Mahatma. That is more important. This Gandhian spirit—I will say Gandhi spirit —even that famous British historian, Arnold Toynbee, said – that the Western or British scholar steeply imbibed in the knowledge of history, in one his recent books, says, talking to the young people in the whole world, as it were, that the only solution for the entire world to get out of the many tragedies is to accept the Gandhi spirit and the Gandhi path. He elaborates it in very great detail and one of those details is the question of decentralisation and small units and I feel that when I say, 'Go back to Gandhi', that means go back to Gandhi so that we can go forward to a kind of India and the world that we want to live in.

Therefore, I feel if you want to go back to the village, that is going back to Gandhi. If you want decentralisation, that means going back to Gandhi. If you want to go back to the grassroot level, that is going back to Gandhi, not only Gandhi, going back to Socrates, going back to the Vedas and the Upanishads where the people in small localities had a meaningful participation in the affairs of the community.

Therefore, my appeal is that we are at the turn of the 20th century. The 19th century was supposed to be the century of nationalism. Our 20th century may be called the century of internationalism. I dare say that the 21st century may prove to be the century of localism. A century of localism may be aimed at in which there is participation by an individual. The whole difficulty to-day is individual feels lost. He is almost reduced to a small corpse in a colossal wheel—wheel of the establishment, of the State, of the gaint machinery. Whatever it is, the individual feels lost. If he feels lost, how they will form meaningful community which we can call co-operative. If we have to make a turn from 20th century to 21st century, then we must make a turn from highly centralised, highly concentrated, highly arbitrary power mechanism in establishment to highly decentralised, individualised, personalised but not for personal ego but for personal involvement, through which genuine democracy can be established in our country. It is from this larger angle also that I warmly welcome my good friend's Bill and I hope it will

receive the attention and care that it rightly deserves.

श्री मूल चन्द डागा (पाली) : 1949 में जब हर लाल नेहरू ने राजस्थान में नागौर में दीपक जलाया था और कहा था कि हिन्दुस्तान को बनाने का सौभाग्य एक इंसान को नहीं होगा बल्कि 56 करोड़ लोगों को प्राप्त होगा और वह तभी हो सकेगा जब लोग यह समझेंगे कि हिन्दुस्तान को सजाने और सवारने का हरेक का अधिकार है । लेकिन हुआ क्या ? बड़ी खुशी की बात है कि श्री राणा बहादुर सिंह जी ने हमें पंचायतों के हाल को याद दिलाई है । लेकिन हुआ क्या है ? पंचायतों के चुनाव हो नहीं होते हैं । आप अपनी ही रिपोर्ट को देखें । राजस्थान में तो दस साल में चुनाव ही पंचायतों के नहीं हुए हैं । 1965 के बाद नहीं हुए हैं । हिमाचल में भी 1965 में नहीं हुए हैं । केरल में 1963 में नहीं हुए हैं । गुजरात में 1968 में नहीं हुए हैं । इससे पता चलता है कि गवर्नमेंट कितनी सजग है पंचायतों के प्रति । कर्नाटक में 1968 में नहीं हुए हैं । दस दस और पन्द्रह साल तक ग्राम पंचायतों जिला परिषदें और पंचायत समितियों के चुनाव ही नहीं कराए जाते हैं । हिन्दुस्तान में ग्राम पंचायतों की संख्या 2 लाख 22 हजार 64 है । ब्लाक की 4 हजार 96 है । जिला परिषदों की 232 है । रिजल्ट क्या हुआ है ? रिजल्ट यह हुआ है कि गरीब ज्यादा गरीब हो गया है और अमीर ज्यादा अमीर, मालदार ज्यादा मालदार । श्री बलवन्त राय मेहता ने कहा था कि योजना का साधन और साध्य गरीब होगा, आखिरी पंक्ति में जो व्यक्ति है वह होगा, वही इस समाज को सुधारने का साधन होगा और साध्य भी होगा । लेकिन वह नहीं रहा । सभी पंचायतों पर लगभग वही लोग हावी हो गए हैं जो या तो बड़े पूंजीपति हैं या जो बड़े लैंडलार्ड हैं । समाज का आखिरी आदमी नहीं आगे आ पाया है । इन लोगों ने ग्राम पंचायतों को, इन लोकतांत्रिक इकाइयों को कमाने का साधन बनाया, जिला परिषदों और पंचायत समितियों को कमाई का साधन बनाया । पंचायती राज में हर आदमी को यह समझना चाहिये कि मेरे भी वही अधिकार हैं जो दूसरों के हैं, बड़ों के हैं लेकिन वह नहीं है । पंडित नेहरू और गांधी के सपनों का जो भारत बनना था वह नहीं बन पाया और जो चीजें बड़ों को उपलब्ध हैं वे उनको उपलब्ध नहीं हो पाई । कुछ एक लोगों ने सत्ता का हड़प लिया और पंचायतों को उसका साधन बनाया योजना कहां बनती है योजना भवन में बनती है ऊपर में बनती है नीचे में नहीं पंचायत लेवल पर नहीं बनती है । अगर विभिन्न योजनायें पंचायतों और जिला परिषदों में बनतीं तो उन की सफलता की सम्भावना अधिक होती । आज पंचायतों के पास क्या पावर है ? आज भी गांव के पटवारी या ग्रेजुएट इंस्पेक्टर या पुलिस का साधारण सिपाही पर पंचायत या सरपंच का कोई नियंत्रण नहीं है । अगर सरपंच कभी तहसीलदार के पास जाता है तो उस का उचित आदर नहीं दिया जाता है । मैं चाहता हूं कि पंचायतें शक्तिशाली हों, मगर वे तभी शक्तिशाली हो सकती हैं जब कि वर्तमान चुनाव प्रणाली में सुधार हो । इस समय केवल पैसे वाले लोग ही पंचायतों में आ सकते हैं । इस के क्या कारण हैं ? 'कम्यूनिटी डेवलपमेंट एण्ड पंचायती राज डाइजेस्ट' में कहा गया है :

1. The people have not been drawn sufficiently into the mainstream of national endeavour and, therefore, rural plans lack community drive

2 Planning is still centralised and administrative procedures and decision-making are not with the local people's institutions.

3. The drift is chiefly due to the ineptitude of those who have been directly or indirectly responsible for the running of the administrative machinery at various levels.

[श्री मूलचन्द डागा]

4. Self-help is one of the basic pre-requisites of sound strategy of development; but unfortunately its relevance has remained obscure and in this vital aspect, the planners, the governments and the political parties have failed to stress its importance sufficiently"

पहले कहा जाता था कि पचायतो की स्थापना से गाव के आदमी आत्म-निर्भर जगेगा और सारे ग्रामीण क्षेत्र मे कम्युनिटी डेवेलपमेंट ब्लाक्स का जाल बिछ जायेगा। इस मत्रालय मे श्री शाहनवाज खा नये मत्री आये है। वह देखें कि पचायतों का खर्चा किस तरह होता है। वह कभी किसी पचायत समिति का सरप्राइज विजिट करे। वहा हालत यह है कि सरकारी आदमियो को तनख्वाह दी जाती है, लेकिन उन के पास कोई काम नही है। वेटेरिनरी डाक्टर और हैल्थ इस्पैक्टर वगैरह सब बैठे रहते है। प्रधान और बी० डी० ओ० मे झगड़ा होता है।

श्री राणा बहादुर सिह ने कहा है कि अगर आप विकास कार्यों मे लोगो का पूरा इनवाल्वमेंट चाहते हैं तो पचायतो को पर्याप्त अधिकार दीजिए। लेकिन आप तो यह समझते है कि गरीब आदमी या छोटी श्रेणी का आदमी समझदार नही होता है। सत्ता की कुर्सी पर बैठा हुआ राजनैतिक व्यक्ति समझता है कि सिर्फ वही समझदार है।

सभापति महोदय मैं आप की बात नही समझ पाया हू। आप ने पंचायतो के मुताल्लिक कहा है कि वे सत्ता प्राप्त करने वालो का एक तरह से गढ़ बन गई है। दूसरी तरफ आप उनको अधिक अधिकार देने की बात कह रहे है। इन दोनो बातों का मेल कैसे बैठता है?

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : श्री बलवन्तराय मेहता ने कहा था कि समाज का साधारण व्यक्ति ईमानदारी और सेवा के आधार पर पचायतो मे हिस्सा ले सकेगा। लेकिन पचायतो मे जो चुनाव-प्रणाली है, उस मे केवल वही लोग प्रधान या सरपच बनते है, जिन के पास दौलत होती है। हालत यह है कि पचायतो मे दस पद्रह साल तक चुनाव नही होते हैं। मै चाहता हू कि पचायतो की चुनाव-प्रणाली मे भी सुधार किया जाये, ताकि पचायतो मे नई जागृति आये नया जीवन आये, वे अच्छी तरह से काम कर सके और समाज की आखिरी पक्ति का आदमी उस मे भाग ले सके।

इस डाइजेस्ट मे बताया गया है कि कम्युनिटी डेवलपमेंट प्रोग्राम से बडे काश्तकार को औसतन 9 रुपये, छोटे काश्तकार को 5–75 रुपये, गरीब को 4–07 रुपये और मजदूरों को सिर्फ 3–11 रुपये का फायदा हुआ है। इन बीस सालो मे मालदार और मालदार हो गया है और गरीब और गरीब हो गया है, क्योकि सरकार ने पचायतो का कोई पावर्ज नही दी है। और पचायतो के रेवेन्यूज क्या है? सरकार ने उनको लड रेवेन्यू का कितना हिस्सा दिया है? आज पचायतो के पास न तो शक्ति है और न आमदनी के कोई साधन हैं। जब तक पचायतो के पास शक्ति और साधन न हो, जब तक गाव के लोग यह न समझेंगे कि योजना उन की है और उस को क्रियान्वित करना उन का काम है तब तक योजना कैसे सफल होगी और देश कैसे आगे बढ़ेगा? आखिर चन्द आदमी हिन्दुस्तान को नही बना सकते है। विकास के कामो मे गावो मे रहने वाले 55 करोड़ आदमियो का इनवाल्वमेंट होना चाहिए। जैसा कि इस किताब में कहा गया है, कम्युनिटी डेवेलपमेंट प्रोग्राम को समाज के सभी वर्गो का इनवाल्वमेंट पैदा कर के एक पीपल्ज प्रोग्राम बनाया जाना चाहिए वह तभी हो सकता है, तब कि पचायतो मे एक नयापन पैदा किया जाये।

मैं इस किताब मे से एक और क्वोटेशन देना चाहता हू .

"The independence gave it an impetus and acted as a catalyser As a result, and as observed by Kipling, "All India was at work in the fields, to the creaking of well wheels, the souting of ploughmen behind their cattle and clamour of crows' But the change was not adequate in the political, social and economic fields The country had not shakenoff its stupor' 'The land of dreams and romance', as observed by Mark Twain, remained 'a wonderland of fabulous wealth, and fabulous poverty, of splendour and rags' "

हम ने यह नही सोचा कि सामुदायिक विकास योजना का सफल बनाने के लिए और पचायत राज मे नई स्फूर्ति लाने के लिए पचायतो को ज्यादा शक्ति देनी चाहिए, योजना नीचे से बननी चाहिए और उस की क्रियान्विति मे सब का हिस्सा होना चाहिए । योजना बनाने वाले गावो के लोग होने चाहिए और उस को इम्प्लीमेंट करने वाले भी वही होने चाहिए । लेकिन आज स्थिति यह है कि वे न तो योजना बना सकते हैं और न ही उस की इम्प्लीमेंटेशन मे उन का हाथ है ।

अगर आप पचायत समिति मे प्रधान और विकास अधिकारी की शक्ति का मुकाबला करे, तो आप को ताज्जुब होगा । विकास अधिकारी अपने आप को प्रधान से बहुत शक्तिशाली समझता है । इस तरह जनता का प्रतिनिधित्व करने वाले आदमियो का मूल्य और दर्जा कैसे बढ़ेगा ? लोकतत्र मे जब तक छोटे छोटे व्यक्तियो का, जो समाज का काम करने वाले है, मूल्य नही बढ़ता है, तब तक देश आगे नही बढ सकता है ।

आज ताकत का केन्द्रीकरण हो रहा है। हम विकेन्द्रीकरण मे विश्वास नही करते है । हम पचायत समितियो और जिला परिषदो को पूरे अधिकार नही देते है । जिला परिषदो मे प्रमुख का कलेक्टर के नीचे काम करना पडता है । पचायत समिति के नीचे सब डिवीजनल आफिसर काम करे और पचायत के नीचे वहा का पटवारी रेवेन्यू इसपेक्टर और आज उन को कोई पावर नही है । रेवन्यू का एक रेकार्ड देखने के लिए सरपच को अधिकार नही है । आप मेहरबानी कर के बता दीजिए कि कही सरपच पटवारी का रेकार्ड देख सकता है ? एक उदाहरण बता दीजिए किसी ऐक्ट के अन्दर रेवेन्यू इंसपेक्टर को कह दे सरपच कि तुम अपना रेवेन्यू रेकार्ड दिखाओ, वह कहेगा कि नही तुम्हे अधिकार नही है, वह तो मैं केवल तहसीलदार का दिखा सकता हू । इस तरह पचायत को आज कोई अधिकार नही योजना बनाने का अधिकार नही । योजना की स्वीकृति ऊपर से होती है इसलिए तो सभी इरीगेशन की योजनाए जो बनी थी वह नही बन सकी, छोटे छोटे काम जो किए जाने थे, ही किए जा सके । छोटे छोटे बाध बनाए जाने थे नही बनाए जा सके । बडे बडे बाध बने लेकिन उस के पानी का उपयोग किसने किया ? बडे बडे काश्तकारो ने उस के पानी का उपयोग किया । छोटे छोटे बनते तो उस का उपयोग गरीब काश्तकार करते । इसलिये मै चाहता हू कि इन पचायतो को ज्यादा अधिकार दिए जाये और इन को ज्यादा उपयोगी बनाया जाय ।

SHRI ERASMO DE SEQUEIRA (Marmagoa) Mr Chairman, Sir, as our hon. friend was saying a little bit earlier, it is a question, in which direction the car is travelling and in what gear. If I may say so, it appears that our national car is going in the wrong direction, at the wrong speed The national feet have left the

[Shri Erasmo de Sequeira]

ground, and lately we seem to have lost the steering wheel. That is why I think the Bill that our good friend, Shri Ranabahadur Singh, has brought forward is a very relevant Bill and a very well timed Bill, because it brings into focus our primary institution at popular level, in this country, and it also brings forward the need for one of the basic changes in approach that will have to be made in India, for progress to be meaningful to the millions of our fellow citizens.

In our Constitution, among the Directive Principles of State Policy, article 40 says:

> "The State shall take steps to organise village panchayats and endow them with such powers and authority as may be necessary to enable them to function as units of self-government."

I think it is one of the greatest failures of this Government that in 27 years it has failed completely and totally to do so. This is why my party, the Bharatiya Lok Dal, says that the self-government institutions at the basic level, like the panchayats and the municipalities, must find a place, a recognition, in the Constitution itself, and not be left to the whims and fancies of the State legislatures and bureaucrats.

It is time that we realised that revenue must go directly where it is needed, and not accrue mainly to the Centre. It is time we realised that planning cannot be done totally from the top from the ivory tower and the computor, and that it must be done from the bottom of the rung.

I realise that the Indian bureaucratic empire may have to be torn aprat, if you want to use that expression; but there is one question that must be asked. 27 years after freedom, how do you account for the fact that the district is still run by the Collectors, and not by the elected representatives of the people, and the main functions of the Collectors are still the same as the British handed over? And the British as you know, were interested in ruling this country and not in governing it. What is your explanation?

We must realise one thing: that power must reside with the people. This is an expression that the Father of the Nation gave to us, and it is an expression that we repeat *ad nauseam* but never follow, because at this point of time the power of the people has been abrogated almost entirely to the corridors of South Block in this city. Strangely enough, it has been abrogated in the name of *Garibi Hatao*.

Unless this power returns to where it should belong in a democracy, unless there is a wider participation of people at the basic levels, democracy can never be effective. Unless there is decentralisation, unless people dispressed throughout this country, and elected by the population of this country, have the right to take decisions have the responsibility of making them, and have the means to carry them out, then progress in this country can never be a reality

In this respect I want to recall one institution that exists in Goa from where I come, which is very relevent to-day, and that is the village community. I existed for thousands of years where land was owned collectively by the village, and it was framed collectively by the village. The village community made provision for people who otherwise would not come to the village such as Doctors, cobblers etc. Over the years it became what it was not supposed to be originally. Instead of revitalising the institution, the State Government of Goa, very strangely, has also destroyed it. This is something which this Government must look into as Goa is still a Union Territory, though I do not like it, that way, and therefore it is the responsibility of this Government.

Until, the day when the Panchayats have a place in our Constitution, and

have their functions stated in the Constitution, until they are recognised, until the day when revenues accrue directly to the primary institutions, until the day when elected Members of the institutions have the constitutional power and responsibility of taking decisions on basic matters at the primary unit level, You can talk about progress until you are blue in the face, but all that it will mean, is that Delhi has got beautiful fountains but in the villages of India people starve.

SHRI D. BASUMATARI (Kokrajhar): This Bill is important in my opinion but I do not know whether I should support it or not in the form in which it has been brought by the Member from the opposition. I was connected with Panchayats for more than 10 years. I know very well Mahatma Gandhiji views about Panchayats. When the Panchayats were started they were started in that spirit but with the passage of time that spirit diminished. I visited Gujarat where Gandhiji was born and met leaders of various Parties. I also visited the various institutions established in the name of Mahatma Gandhi but I find them to be quite different. Even the Asharam life has been affected. Life at Sabarmati Asharam is quite different. I discussed this matter with the leaders, congressmen and the devoted workers. They admitted that the spirit of Gandhiji has been wiped out. Gandhiji wanted country should be developed through Panchayats. When Panchayats were established they were done with a view to develop the country through Community Development. At the beginning people were enthusiastic and participated in the Community Development works. I was fortunate enough to be appointed as the adviser to all the newly constituted Panchyats in Assam and I had the privilege of visiting all those panchayats. I found that people were enthusiastic and did not mind inconvenience, involved in the construction of roads etc. But by and by things have changed; the spirit has changed. We wanted the Secretary or Block Officers of the Development Block to be persons imbued with the spirit of village development the men who knew the villages. It happened in such a way that persons who were appointed as Block Development Officers were from towns and cities.

Only the sons of big officers and the ICS or IPS are appointed to such posts. How do you expect the sons of those high officers, who have not even seen a village, to know the needs and aspirations of the village people? So, by and large, the spirit of Mahatma Gandhi started diminishing and after some time orders started coming from the Government above, directing the villages that you will do this or you will not do that, you have to do things according to the orders of the Government. So, the spirit is quite different now.

When I came to Parliament, I had an occasion to go and attend a meeting of the Planning Commission, some time when it was considering the problems of tribals. There I told the members bluntly that those who sit in ivory towers cannot understand the spirit of the villagers. In fact, there was some exchange of words with some exchange of words with some members of the Planning Commission and the Planning Minister, Shri Dhar, had to intervene. It is really very unfortunate that these officials claim to know more than us about these villages. Yet, it is these people, who do not have any idea about these villages, about these tribal people, who talk of the development of tribal development blocks, are guiding the destiny of the country. When you take people of this kind in the administration, how is it possible to develop the country on the lines Mahatma Gandhi wanted? Mahatma Gandhi wanted the leadership to come from the village people, but it is not being done.

Now we have got about 504 tribal blocks. What was the purpose of constituting these blocks? The purpose was to develop the tribal people in areas which are inaccessible. I had the privilege of visiting these tribal blocks in

[Shri D. Basumatari]

various States in various capacities. When I visited those blocks some ten years back I found the tribals owning land in Orissa and other States. When I visited the very same blocks recently I found that those tribals have been rendered landless. This shows that the approach towards this problem so far has been negative.

Ministers are appointed to deal with this problem. Ministers come and Minister go. They have no time to see what is actually happening in these areas. They sit here in Parliament or in their rooms in the Secretariat. They are always surrounded by bureaucrats and they see problems only through files. They have no inside knowledge of what is really happening.

These words of mine are coming from my heart. I have gone from village to village. I know the conditions in the villages very well and I also know the feelings of the people there. I do not know whether the present Minister had ever been to a tribal village and whether he knows their problems.

Take my own case. I come from an interior village where I could go only by an elephant and or by ten to twelve bullock carts. Those areas have not yet been developed. Who is to blame for that? After the establishment of this concept of tribal development, the people in charge of it do not know what to do. Previously, they used to develop the areas on the basis of people's participation. Now the orders have to come from the Central Government, through the State Government, asking them to do or not to do particular things. The result is that the developmental works are implemented in a way quite different from what the people of the areas wanted.

My hon. friend from Goa was rightly saying that the car is going in the wrong direction, not in the right direction. We are going in a wrong direction. I would request the new Minister in the Ministry of Agriculture—he is not new Minister but he is new to the Agriculture Ministry—to do something in the right direction.

One of the main objectives of the Bill is to develop agriculture through Panchayat Raj. Agriculture can only be developed by giving water, irrigation facilities and everything. You will be surprised to know that even the granary areas are deprived of irrigation; they are deprived of everything. They have to depend on nature. I am speaking about Assam. In Assam, there is no irrigation provided by the Government. There is no scheme about electricity; there is no scheme about anything. They have to entirely depend on rains. If the rains come, they do agriculture and, if the rains do not come, they cannot do agriculture. So, the schemes should be such that every area, every State, gets the same share. If you see Punjab, Haryana, U.P. etc.—Orissa is a very undeveloped area—as against that the fate of the Assamese people is not at all to get irrigation. All these projects are being undertaken blindly, in a blind way, by the Ministers and the Secretaries through the files alone. I would, therefore, request the hon. Minister, though he may not be an agriculturist....

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): I am very much an agriculturist.

SHRI D. BASUMATARI: ...that he will try to change the mode of development of agriculture through Panchayat Raj.

I do not want to take more time because many other hon. Members want to speak on this Bill.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : सभापति जी, यह बिल बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण है। इस की जो स्प्रिट है, उस से मैं पूरी तरह से सहमत हूं। यदि सरकार अभी इसे स्वीकार करने को तैयार नहीं है तो कम से कम इस आधार पर एक नया बिल बना कर इस सदन में पेश करे ताकि देहातों का सर्वांगीण विकास सम्भव हो सके।

सभापति जी, इस समय जो व्यवस्था देहातों के विकास की है—प्रखण्ड विकास समितियों के जरिये या जिला बोर्डों के जरिये या जिला परिषदों के जरिये वह बहुत ही असन्तोषजनक है। आजादी के 27 वर्षों के बाद भी देहातों में नई रोशनी ठीक से नहीं पहुंच पाई है और खास तौर से उन लोगों तक जो गरीब हैं, जो अशिक्षित हैं जिन्हें हम आमतौर से हरिजन और पिछड़ी जातियों के लोग समझते हैं और बहुत से इलाकों में तो ऊंची जातियों तक विकास की रोशनी नहीं पहुंची है। ऐसे लोग जिन्होंने देहात का मुंह नहीं देखा वे चुनाव के समय देहात में जाते हैं और गरीबों का एक बार वोट हासिल कर लेने के बाद फिर पांच साल तक उन की खोज खबर नहीं रखते और उनके विकास की बातें भूल जाते हैं। मुझे अनुभव है क्योंकि मैं खेतिहर मजदूरों में काम करता हूं। बिहार में लगभग 25, 30 प्रतिशत ऐसे लोग हैं जिनके पास कोई जमीन नहीं है, रहने के लिये झोपड़ी नहीं, पीने के पानी की व्यवस्था नहीं, दवा-दारू और शिक्षा की व्यवस्था नहीं है। और रोजगार की बात तो भूल ही जाइये। शहर में तो कुछ लोगों को रोजगार मिल भी जाता है, देहातों में उसकी भी व्यवस्था नहीं है। और आवागमन की कितनी दिक्कत है, इसका अनुभव तो सभापति जी आपको स्वयं होगा। आज जो पंचायतों की व्यवस्था बना रखी गयी है उसमें सालों तक उनका चुनाव नहीं होता, और अगर होता भी है तो जाति और पैसे के बल पर, भ्रष्टाचार और गुंडागर्दी के बल पर ही सब काम होता है। बेचारे गरीबों को ठग कर के लोग मुखिया बन जाते हैं। हमारे यहां गाना गाया जाता है बिहार में कि मुखिया मुखिया बन गया। यानी जनता की सुविधा के लिए जो भी चीजें सरकार द्वारा भेजी जाती हैं, उनको पैसे वाले लोग ही खा जाते हैं और गरीब को कुछ नहीं मिलता है। अगर अफसरों के पास भी जाते हैं तो वे भी उनकी बात नहीं सुनते हैं क्योंकि गरीब उनको पैसा नहीं दे सकते। साधन वाले लोग ही खाद, बीज और तमाम साधन ले लेते हैं और पंचायतों या ब्लाक डेवलपमेंट के जरिये। इसलिये आज तक पंचायतों के जरिये देश में विकास का बहुत काम नहीं हुआ है। धनी लोगों का ही विकास हुआ है। देहात में प्रखण्डों के जरिये पूंजीवाद का विकास हो रहा है और इसकी दोषी सरकार की नीति है क्योंकि वह पूंजीवाद, इजारेदारी को बढ़ावा देती है और इसका असर देहातों में जायगा। और उस नीति को कार्यान्वित करने वाले लोग भी उसी दृष्टिकोण के हैं। आज अगर जमीन की लड़ाई हमारे यहां गरीब लोग लड़ते हैं तो जमींदार उन्हें गोलियों से मारते हैं उनके मकान जला दिये जाते हैं। जो लोग भ्रष्टाचार के खिलाफ लड़ने का दावा करते हैं उन्हीं लोगों ने दरभंगा जिले में हरिजनों की बस्तियों को जला दिया। हमारे रांची में आदिवासियों की जमीन की लड़ाई की वजह से धान की फसल जमींदारों द्वारा काटने के खिलाफ आवाज उठाने पर हमारे दो कम्यूनिस्ट कार्यकर्ताओं को कत्ल कर दिया गया और उनकी लाश बोटी बोटी काट डाली गई। यही है स्वराज्य का अर्थ। और खास तौर से हरिजनों और आदिवासियों के लिये 27 वर्ष की आजादी का यही फल है? देहातों में आज भी सामन्ती व्यवस्था कायम है। हमारे सूबे में आज भी सामाजिक उत्पीड़न है। उनको खाट पर नहीं बैठने देते हैं, सवर्ण लोगों के कुएं पर हरिजनों को पानी भरने का अधिकार नहीं है। क्या यही स्वरूप है आजादी का? इसलिये जरूरत है इस तरह के कानून बनाने की जिसमें बुनियादी व्यवस्था

[श्री रामावतार शास्त्री]

में परिवर्तन लाया जा सके। जब तक समाजवादी व्यवस्था सही माने में देश में नहीं आयेगी, तब तक जनतांत्रिक क्रान्ति देश में नहीं होगी और धींगामस्ती, नेताओं और अफ़सरों का भ्रष्टाचार तथा 420 की समाप्ति नहीं होगी तब तक देहातों में विकास का काम नहीं कर सकते हैं। इसलिये नये सिरे से ऐसा कानून लायें जिससे हम उनको आर्थिक तौर पर मज़बूत कर सकें, खास तौर से गरीबों को।

आपकी जो वर्तमान व्यवस्था है डिस्ट्रिक्ट बोर्ड की या पंचायतों की या प्रखण्ड विकास कार्यालयों की उससे वह काम नहीं हो रहा है, बल्कि स्थिर स्वार्थ वाले लोग ही उसका फ़ायदा उठा रहे हैं। इस बिल में बहुत सारी बातों को कहा गया है, उनकी तरफ आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिये। और सबसे पहले ध्यान देहातों में पीने के पानी की व्यवस्था की ओर जाना चाहिये। मकान सब को दीजिये, खास तौर से शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट और ट्राइब के लोगों के लिये मकान की व्यवस्था की जाय, उनकी शिक्षा की व्यवस्था कीजिये, उनके गांवों तक सड़क जा सके और देहातों में छोटे पैमाने पर उद्योग धंधे खोलिये ताकि रोज़गार की व्यवस्था हो सके। और पुलिस का जो इस्तेमाल हो रहा है गरीबों को दबाने के लिये, बटाईदारों और किसानों को दबाने के लिये तथा जमींदारों के हक की हिफ़ाजत करने के लिये, इसको रोकिये। ऐसा कानून आप लाइये।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस विधेयक की मोटी मोटी बातों का समर्थन करता हूं।

SHRI P. R. SHENOY (Udipi): I wholeheartedly welcome the spirit behind this Bill that has been introduced by Shri Ranabahadur Singh.

For the success of any plan, involvement of the people at various levels is absolutely necessary. It is not enough that we try to see and plan the future of India from the Yojana Bhavan. There must be plans at the State level and also at the district level and even at the village level. And the plan at the centre should be based on the plan at the lower levels.

As Shri Mavalankar said, we should not make the villagers to go to Delhi from the State headquarters or even to the district headquarters to get a well. In this connection, I am reminded of a small incident. The authorities in a State wanted to dig a well in a village. So, sitting at the headquarters of the State, they summoned some villagers and got their views regarding the location of the well in that village. After hearing them, there was some discussion and since there was a dispute regarding the location of the well, they decided that the well should be exactly at the centre of the village. So, they got hold of the map of the village and found out the latitude and the longitude to decide the exact point where it should be dug...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You may continue on the next day. Now we adjourn to meet again on the 2nd December, 1974 at 11 a.m.

18 hrs /

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, December 2, 1974/Agrahayana 11, 1896 (Saka).

MGIPND PMR—2712LS—JC4451—6-1-75—978